

VOL. 3 No. 8 AUGUST, 1961

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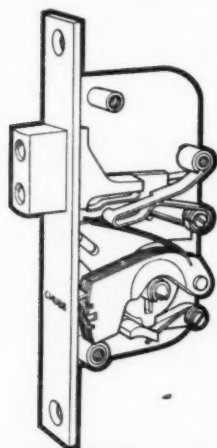
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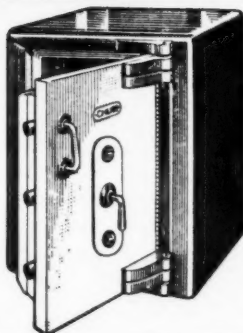


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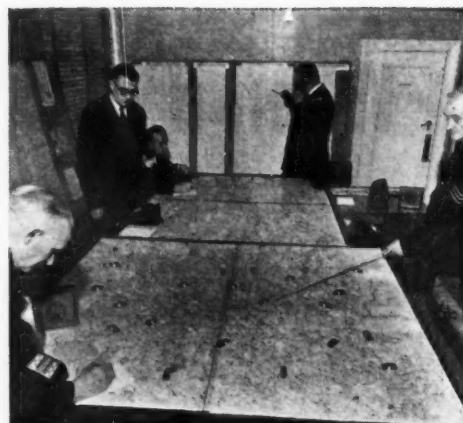
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August, 1961

SECURITY GAZETTE

VOL. 3 No. 8 AUGUST, 1961

The only magazine in Britain devoted to all aspects of industrial, commercial, and personal security

Associate Editor: SIR RONALD HOWE, C.V.O., M.C.

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Cover Picture: The "Great Fire of Tooley Street" occurred in 1861 and its centenary was commemorated last month when the British Insurance Association held a special exhibition, reported on p. 263. Our picture shows a manual fire engine of those Victorian days passing the Mansion House in London as part of the opening ceremony.

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SECURITY AND PREVENTION ON DISPLAY

As announced on page 243 of this issue, next autumn, between 16th-20th October, the first annual National Security Exhibition will be held at the Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall in Vincent Square, London, S.W.1.

In deciding to sponsor and organise an Exhibition in 1961 of modern developments in crime prevention, fire protection, and industrial security, the *Security Gazette* has been influenced by a number of considerations. First, a conviction that the full gravity of the situation as to crime and fire perils in Britain has not yet been brought completely home to the general public or to industry at management level. Second, it believes equally firmly that from the point of view of crime the time is approaching when, unless vigorous counter measures are taken, an ugly and formidable position will develop, introducing an atmosphere and a prevalence of criminal activity foreign to our British ideals and traditions. The third, and in some ways a decisive, consideration has been the need to demonstrate to both the general public and to specialist spheres within industry and commerce the most up-to-date means and devices now offering effective self-protection against the criminal and the ever-present risk of disaster from fire.

This is in no way to minimise the work of individual Forces, the Fire Services, or associations. Police crime prevention exhibitions up and down the country continue, of course, to gain excellent results. Their cumulative effect must inevitably go far to gain public support. Even so the *Gazette* believes that to this gradual indoctrination of the principles of crime prevention should now be added the force of a central event which should give a great impetus to crime and fire prevention campaigns and also be a central demonstration of the vitality of the British public security movement.

The inauguration of the National Security Exhibition will thus, it is hoped, be a useful contribution to and help to spur into action the total concerted effort that must now be made.

Security on New Level

The launching some three years ago of the *Security Gazette* and the educational and publicity measures it has advocated and largely helped to implement itself have without doubt been major factors in putting industrial and public security on a new, higher level in Britain. Its work in this direction—paralleled by the activities of professional bodies, in particular the Industrial Police Association, and of specialist companies—has stimulated in official and other quarters much wider recognition of the methods by which the nation can be persuaded to take advantage of prevention techniques and security measures. This campaigning success is now reflected in the way in which, for instance, companies, organisations, or the banks are demonstrating a keener appreciation of their security duties and responsibilities and also by the interest the press is now showing in this new field. Three years ago "security" was a word hardly ever seen in print; now it has acquired a new significance and a new audience.

But this is only a first stage, of which the forthcoming Exhibition will be another expression. What is the continuing background to this achievement, humble as it may be?

CRIME: A "FIRST DUTY"

In a recent speech at Harrogate, the Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler, said: "I hope to introduce a strict regime against crime . . . the Government regards this as the first duty at home." Such a statement makes the solution of the problem a major national issue.

The principal feature of post-war Britain has been the continued high level of economic prosperity which enabled the nation to put into effect a whole concept of social benevolence. Many of the changes of recent years can be traced to the political thinking of reformers of the previous generation who hoped and believed that the wider distribution of wealth and the enforcement of controls through legislation would in turn wipe out the criminal aspects of social maladjustment.

Yet the creation of a Welfare State and the virtual abolition of poverty have been marked in fact by a fresh outburst of criminal activity. The theories have not been justified in practice. The wave of crime that tends to grow every few years or so, like a stock exchange boom, is not receding as expected. Citizens of traditionally law-abiding Britain are now faced daily with gangster tactics of street ambushes, bank raids, and attacks by thugs on people and property—events that all build up to cause alarm.

Sharp Rise in Figures

The actual statistics give a cold revelation of conditions and corruption that affect industry and social health. In 1960 the total number of indictable offences in England and Wales rose to 743,714—an increase of 10 per cent on the total recorded in 1959, 675,626. This figure in turn was considerably higher than that for 1958—626,509. And if the figures for breaking and entering are considered—a category of serious crime that affects especially the house or property owner—they show a 13 per cent increase: 151,378 cases in 1960 against 133,962 in 1959 and 131,132 in 1958. The wastage behind these figures must be extremely serious, a wastage not only of property itself but of the

manpower, time, and technical skill required from police forces in attempting detection and taking action against possible or known offenders. When to them is added the violence often involved in daily crime, the whole picture assumes ugly proportions.

As to the future, statisticians may care to speculate on the picture of losses which might be presented in, say, A.D. 2000 by calculating the capital result of crime accumulating annually at a compound interest rate of 10 per cent.

Forms of Counter-action

The attack on crime has three forms: the repressive, the corrective, and the preventive. Though each element has its main specialist instrument, a concerted attack on crime requires much co-operation and interchanging between them. Thus repression and prevention depend on an efficient police force, backed up by the courts; repression and correction are mainly the task of the prison services; while the probationary and social services aim chiefly at correction and long term prevention.

Patchwork System

As far as the police forces are concerned, it can be said that all of these forces were until recently, and most of them still are, under establishment. These establishments were laid down as being the minimum strengths necessary to provide efficient police services in less troubled days before the war and before the mass proliferation of motor cars produced a host of new and exacting duties. Until the recent increases of pay recommended by the Royal Commission on Police were implemented there was little hope of maintaining even these meagre and dwindling strengths. The belated increases in pay are gradually having a tonic effect on recruiting and on reducing wastage, and the day may not be far off when most forces in the country will perhaps once more be up to establishment. Even so, the strengths themselves are inadequate to the tasks which the forces are called upon to carry out today, and no establishment can be considered adequate which does not allow for a full reinstatement of the procedure of "beats" which has at present largely been replaced by a system of motorized patrols. As the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Sir Joseph Simpson, has written: "The basic method of preventing crime has always been and will be for many years to come the patrolling of beats." (*Security Gazette*, Vol. 3, No. 4.)

In the matter of police organization both Government and the police authorities are aware that the present patchwork system of independent police authorities does not conduce to the highest efficiency and economy in the Force as a whole. It is to be hoped that the findings of the Royal Commission will be able to recommend some more

rational system of regionalization which, while preserving the stimulus to morale of local loyalties, will supply that degree of centralization and control of communications and technical services which is an absolute necessity if the battle against the mobile criminal is to be won.

Probationary System and Courts

The social services are in no better state. The probation service is swamped with cases, the bulk of them juvenile, to which sufficient time and thought cannot in the circumstances be given though in less congested districts where it can operate in normal conditions the service in close liaison with the police is definitely effecting a reduction in delinquency. The probation service is in this sense a fundamental strategic weapon against crime, and its success or failure in any given year has a direct effect on the crime statistics five or six years later. In his work among the young the probation officer is "interested in the interception of delinquency after it has started, but not too long after. His central task is to prevent juvenile delinquents from becoming adult criminals."

The re-organization of the criminal courts is also overdue. Such is the strain on them caused by the incidence of crime that emergency measures are now being considered.

With the courts crowded beyond capacity it is small wonder that the prisons to which they commit convicted criminals are filled to overflowing. Yet the prison service is seriously understaffed and the situation is deteriorating to a point where a loss of control may lead to very serious consequences.

The Police in Prevention

So far mention has only been made of the professional and official forces arrayed against crime. Behind them stands the vast majority of the decent, law-abiding, but unfortunately careless public which very often is ill-informed, unwilling, and too apathetic to take the most elementary measures to protect itself. It is to dispel this ignorance and apathy that the police Forces have been carrying on their prevention campaigns which have won and are winning clear rewards in police/public co-operation, though the immediate effects cannot easily be demonstrated statistically.

This same public apathy is the chief enemy to be overcome by those responsible for Civil Defence, fire prevention and safety in the factory, on the roads, and in the home.

The New Security Movement

Parallel with the stepping up of police crime prevention activities the new security movement and its related industry has been rapidly developed and is proving of immense value. The most up-to-date mechanical and electronic devices are now being employed in methods designed either to deter the bandit and thief or to detect his presence and to ensure his arrest. Private commercial security organizations have come into existence to meet the urgent need for day and night supervision of industrial premises of all kinds, and to reduce the

present serious risks of cash carrying without adequate protection. The establishment in all our main cities of central alarm stations directly connected with the police or security guards is also now in sight. Closed circuit television now enables a watchman to keep all the vulnerable points of the premises in his care under simultaneous observation, and for the car or lorry owner an increasing number of sound anti-thief devices and alarms are coming on to the market.

When the public and managements become fully aware of the number of ways in which, with the aid of security equipment, they can help themselves, the police will have gained invaluable assistance in their struggle.

FIRE: THE WASTAGE OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

THE fire threat to Britain's homes, factories and business premises continues at an alarming level. Apart from the loss of life involved—deaths of 19 firemen and salvagemen at one fire in Glasgow and of 11 members of the public in the great Liverpool store fire, followed this year by the deaths of 19 people in the Bolton club fire—wastage by fire for the second year in succession approximated in 1960 to £44,000,000. The total losses estimated in the annual figures just published by the Fire Protection Association were £43,769,000 as against £44,179,000 in 1959. These figures followed a period in which the fire menace seemed to be declining but until five years ago the total annual losses never exceeded £30,000,000. £19,000,000 or 43 per cent of the total resulted from 43 large fires in which the losses exceeded £100,000.

In his statement introducing the annual report to members of the Association, Mr. R. G. Harman, chairman of the Association, commented both on the tragic loss of life and the enormous fire wastage. Of the former he said that the premises involved were not alone in being inadequately provided with means to ensure the safety of their occupants and it was sincerely to be hoped that owners would take the necessary steps before further tragic fire occurred. He added, "It is apparent that despite the Factories Act and the Public Health Act there are some types of building in respect of which powers to compel the owners and occupiers to make provision for the safety of employees and the public are insufficient."

Powers to Ensure Public Safety

"The Government are in the process of providing these powers for shops and offices but to inspect all the premises likely to be involved in these categories alone would take a long time and it could be several years before some measure of safety is ensured in every building throughout the country, if those responsible wait until they are compelled by law to take action. They can do much to put their own house in order if they are willing to do so."

According to the Fire Protection

Bulletin issued by the Association dealing with large fires, the outstanding lesson brought out by their returns was once more that the high cost of damage and danger to life was often the result of a lack of fire-resisting separation within the building in which a fire occurred.

In some of the buildings severely damaged by fire, extensive precautions had been taken such as the installation of fire-resisting doors. Their effect however was nullified by structural weakness elsewhere or some serious omission in the precautionary measures taken, commonest of which is leaving the fire-resisting doors open.

Limiting Factory Fires

Three of the largest fires included in the survey and many others, occurred in single-storey open plan buildings covering large undivided areas. Many other large fires occurred in old multi-storey buildings where the type of construction and subsequent alterations had provided routes, such as unprotected doorways and other openings for stairs, lifts and ducts, by which fire, heat and smoke could spread easily throughout the building.

"These fires," stated the Bulletin, "clearly showed that many buildings house serious fire risks and are quite unsuitable for the use to which they are put. It is chance rather than reasoned planning that has prevented similar disasters before."

A contributory cause of many of the fires continues to be a lack of means of discovering an outbreak in its early stages when employees are absent. With reference to the lack of separation in buildings and the consequent inability to confine a fire to its area of origin, Mr. Harman observes that, "Industrial managements claim that sub-division of the large areas they require for production is wasteful of space and economically unsound. While these are cogent arguments the Association believe," said Mr. Harman, "that much more could be done both to limit the size of areas which would be exposed to a single outbreak and to reduce the risk of fires breaking out and spreading. Managements relied on architects and production specialists for the layout of their buildings and plant and would take their advice. These consultants therefore can themselves be instrumental in improving fire protection standards and they can obtain much improvement with little extra cost if the risk of fire is included in the other considerations which govern their designs and layouts." The Association is appealing to managements and production consultants and will hope to enlist their efforts to reduce risk and the consequent damage done to British industry.

It is on these twin themes of protection against crime and fire that the National Security Exhibition will be largely based.

Later this year a National Fire Prevention Week will be launched by the Association in conjunction with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

1961

NATIONAL SECURITY EXHIBITION

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- (2) to provide a national display of modern police, fire, and security developments, methods, and techniques;
- (3) to assist in building up support and co-operation from the public, industry, and commerce in current crime prevention, fire protection, and civil defence campaigns;
- (4) to afford national publicity for the industrial and public security movement in Britain.

The exhibition is being sponsored and organised in the public interest by the *Security Gazette*.

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IS A PUBLIC DEFENDER NECESSARY?

Misconceived Criticism of the Evans Case

By a Legal Correspondent

Major issues of the ability of the defence to gain access to police information are raised by the suggestion that a public defender, as opposed to a Public Prosecutor, be appointed. This article reviews the arguments in the light especially of the Timothy Evans controversy.

IT has always been one of the principal complaints of those who believe in the innocence of Timothy John Evans that the prosecution did not hand over to the defence the statements (some at least of them conflicting) which the police had taken from the workmen engaged on decorating the house at the time of the murders. This complaint was ventilated during the debate on the case in the House of Commons on 15th June this year and the Home Secretary ended his reply by saying that he would think about the question of evidence being provided to the defence.

It is probably no coincidence that, when he addressed a meeting of Justice on 28th June, Lord Justice Devlin suggested that one way of increasing the extent to which information gained by the police is disclosed to the defence would be by the appointment of a public defender with unrestricted access to such information.

This proposal recognises, as the critics of the Evans case do not recognise, that the law must strike a balance between the needs of the police to obtain information from the public and the requirements of an accused person in preparing his defence. The primary object of this article is to show how that balance is now held.

Information in Confidence

The essential need of the police is, of course, that people with information about criminal offences should be willing to give it to them without fear of the consequences. This means, among other things, that the person giving the information must, generally speaking, be able to give it in confidence if he wishes; as the Master of the Rolls said during the course of the argument in a case tried some three years ago: "I should have thought that in the interests of good order and society it is rather important that, if people give information in confidence, that confidence should be respected". A famous 19th century judge put the same point in this way: "the principle is that the discovery [i.e., the giving of information] is necessary for the purpose of obtaining public justice; and if you call for the name of the informer in such cases, no man will make the discovery".

It is on the basis of this simple principle that the civil courts have constructed the rules of evidence commonly, but not very happily, known as Crown Privilege. The effect of these rules is that courts will uphold an objection to the admission of evidence if a Minister or Departmental Head certifies that it would not be in the public interest that the evidence should be given.

The same rules do not, however, apply to criminal proceedings. The reason is partly a procedural one, there being no stage in a criminal trial which corresponds to discovery in a civil action; and it is partly a matter of substance, because where the life or liberty of a person is concerned, the courts tend to apply rules more flexible than those appropriate to other proceedings.

Nevertheless, the principle is the same and it was as long ago as 1794 that a Chief Justice said in the course

of a criminal trial that "there is a rule, which has universally obtained, on account of its importance to the public for the detection of crimes, that those persons who are the channel by means of which that detection is made, should not be unnecessarily disclosed".

Position of Informer

The way in which the principle is applied depends in part upon whether the informant from whom the statement has been taken is to be called as a witness or not. With regard to one class of informant—the "informer" properly so called—the rule is simple and very nearly inflexible. In criminal proceedings, a police officer cannot be compelled to disclose his sources of information where, in the common phrase, he has "acted on information received"; and in civil proceedings (for example, if there is subsequently an action for malicious prosecution) the judge ought not even to allow the question to be put to him.

With regard to criminal proceedings, the Chief Justice already quoted said that: "if it can be made to appear that really and truly it is necessary to the investigation of the truth of the case that the name of the person should be disclosed, I should be very unwilling to stop it"; but with regard to civil proceedings, it has been said that "this rule of public policy is not a matter of discretion; it is a rule of law, and as such should be applied by the judge at the trial, who should not treat it as a matter of discretion whether he should tell the witness to answer or not".

The informer properly so called gives his information on the understanding only that it will be acted on (and not, that is to say, given in evidence). The basic principle is, however, of wider application, for the ordinary informant—in the usual case, the potential witness from whom the police take a statement—is willing that the information he provides should subsequently be incorporated in evidence given to the court. It does not follow, however, and it certainly is not the case, that he is content that the information he provides should be available for any purpose other than the prosecution of the offence to which it relates or (probably) in civil proceedings arising out of the same matter, for example, an action for malicious prosecution if the accused is acquitted.

This was made particularly clear a few years ago when the police made available to the disciplinary committee of the General Medical Council a transcript of the notes of a telephone conversation which had been made for the purpose of contemplated criminal proceedings. It was widely felt, both in Parliament and outside it, that they had acted in breach of confidence in making that transcript available and feeling was sufficiently strong to require the Government to set up a committee of judges to consider, among other things, the propriety of the practice.

Principle for Prosecution

As has been said, the law distinguishes according to whether the informant is called as a witness or not. If the prosecution do not propose to call him as a witness, and they know that he can give material evidence, it is their duty to make his name and address available to the defence, so that the defence can if they wish take their own statement from him. If the prosecution do not know

that he can give material evidence, they are under no duty to provide any information about him to the defence; and even if he can give material evidence, they are under no duty to hand over to the defence the statement which the police have taken from him. These rules were laid down by the Court of Criminal Appeal in the case of *R. v. Bryant and Dickson* in 1946 and must be regarded as well established.

The position with regard to the statements taken from those persons who are in fact called as witnesses is not so well established. Broadly speaking, the principle on which the prosecution must act is that it is their duty not to put forward as a witness of credit a person whom there may be good reason to disbelieve.

Thus, where the prosecutor himself is of known bad character, it is the duty of those conducting the case for the Crown to inform the defence of the fact (but they are not, of course, under the further duty of examining every kind of record, other than criminal records, to see whether anything else is known to his disadvantage).

Again, where a prosecution witness gives evidence on a material issue and the prosecution have in their possession a statement taken from him which conflicts with that evidence, they must at least inform the defence. The result may be that in such cases (and only in such cases) the statement itself must be handed to the defence so that the witness may be cross-examined on it. There have in fact been a number of recent cases in which judges have ordered the prosecution to hand over to the defence statements taken by the police from prosecution witnesses. It is, however, quite clear that the judge has adopted that course only in the circumstances of the particular case and there is certainly no general duty on the prosecution to hand such statements to the defence.

Medical Evidence

For the sake of completeness, it is necessary to make some reference to medical evidence. The rule here is that it is the duty of the prosecution to supply to the defence a copy of any report or statement made by a Prison Medical Officer who can give evidence as to the mental state of the accused and they must also make him available as a witness for the defence if he is so required. This rule is of general application in principle, but in practice it operates almost exclusively in relation to cases of murder, it being the practice for all persons charged with murder to be subject to medical examination while they are awaiting trial.

No Case for Alteration

It will be seen, therefore, that the criticism directed at the prosecution in relation to the *Evans* case was quite misconceived, for it was not in any event their duty to hand to the defence the statements which the police had taken. The question whether the workmen should have been made available to the defence in that case as witnesses is rather more difficult; at least in retrospect, it could be argued that they could give material evidence. There seems, on the other hand, no reason of any kind to believe that at the time anyone thought they could give material evidence and it is quite clear from the trial's proceedings that the defence were aware of the existence of the men.

It is against this general background that Lord Justice Devlin's suggestion has to be considered. It can be safely said that there is little prospect of its being implemented in the near future, for it really involves a complete revolution in the system of defending accused persons, not only in substituting a statutory authority for solicitors and counsel privately instructed, but also because it would produce a degree of centralisation quite alien to our system of criminal law. It does not, moreover, appear, from any of the reports of Lord Justice Devlin's speech or otherwise, that there can yet be said to be a really substantial case for altering the present system.

August, 1961

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE MEETS IN TURIN

The old-established Italian security company, Cittadini Dell'Ordini, were hosts to the 19th General Meeting and Convention of the International League of Security Companies which met in Turin on 19th, 20th and 21st June. The occasion coincided with the 91st birthday of the company. Its Managing Director, Mr. G. Cremonte-Pastorello, was responsible for the provision of magnificent hospitality.

Two new members were welcomed to the League: Finspa Industrins Bevaknings, A.B., of Helsinki, and Pinkertons of Canada Ltd., which is now an entirely separate organisation.

Mr. E. Philip Sørensen was re-elected as President for a further term of office.

The meeting was held in the air-conditioned auditorium of the Turin Chamber of Commerce which also possesses instantaneous translation facilities. There was no difficulty therefore with the multi-language aspects of the conference.

Members adjudged the meeting a great success. It offered valuable opportunity for exchanges of ideas and for talks on new types of security equipment. Mr. G. H. Grant Richards, Managing Director of Factory Guard System Ltd., who attended the event, reports that the same sort of security problem appears to crop up in all countries.

London was chosen as the venue for the next conference in 1963.

HUMANITY "LOSING ITS SOUL" Lord Denning on the Crime Wave

When he looked at the world today, Lord Denning, Lord of Appeal, told the London Council of Social Service at its silver jubilee meeting, he saw a man-made moon revolving round the earth, a man in space revolving round the earth, and photographs being taken of the other side of the moon. He saw man able to destroy the whole world by pushing a button, and able to travel at twice the speed of sound.

Yet crime was increasing at an alarming rate among those between the ages of 16 and 21. The figures for attempted rape and assault were: 2,800 in 1938; 4,600 in 1955; and 5,391 in 1960. When he saw these things he asked himself: "What does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

It was up to right-thinking members of society to do what they could to put things right, said Lord Denning. In this the law also had its part to play, for it affected society at every turn and set the standard of conduct for the people. In some ways the Courts did not look after the interests of unprotected citizens as well as they might.

THE ROAD BACK TO JAIL

A man who had just completed his sixteenth term in prison, at the age of 33, addressed a gathering of 11 M.P.s in a committee room at the House of Commons in furtherance of a campaign for better after-care conditions for prisoners.

"When you turn a man out of prison with five shillings in his pocket and a form for claiming national assistance, you are putting him on the road back to jail," he said last month.

"There are 1,500 prisoners in Wandsworth and I'm told it costs £7 a week each to keep them there. They work an average of two-and-a-half hours a day for an average wage of 3s. 6d. a week. Most of them are quite willing to work 10 hours a day. Why not let them? Let them earn enough to keep themselves and their families. Or, if they're single, to save up for their release."

COMPENSATION FOR THE VICTIM

Full of Pitfalls, Warns the Working Party

THE Working Party appointed by the Home Secretary to examine proposals for the payment of compensation to victims of crimes of violence, discussed two possibilities in their report published last month:

- (i) Compensation under a scheme similar to that for industrial injuries.
- (ii) Claims on the Home Secretary as for common law damage for assault with recourse to the Courts in case of dispute.

The report indicated certain criteria which any scheme for State compensation should in the opinion of the Working Party satisfy.

It must not postulate State liability for the consequences of all crimes, whether against the person or against property; it must provide an effective practical means of distinguishing the types of crime for which compensation is to be paid. Provide means of distinguishing the deserving claimant from the undeserving or fraudulent. Must not prejudice the work of the criminal courts or of the police; have undesirable repercussions on the National Insurance or Industrial Injuries schemes; and/or involve disproportionately high costs of administration.

One of the disadvantages of a scheme of any kind, states the Working Party, would be its vulnerability to exploitation by fraudulent or undeserving claimants.

The salient features of a scheme similar to the industrial scheme would be that: circumstances in which compensation would be payable would be specified by statute; entitlement to compensation would be determined in the first place by an independent official, with recourse in disputed cases to a special tribunal, and possibly a further right of appeal; and compensation would take the form of weekly payments and gratuities analogous to the injury, disablement and death benefits paid under the Industrial Injuries Scheme.

The salient features of the Court type of scheme would be that circumstances in which compensation was payable would be those in which damages would be awarded against an offender for personal injuries caused by a criminal offence. Entitlement to compensation would be determined by the courts unless a settlement had been reached out of court; and compensation would take the form of a lump sum calculated according to the principles normally applied by the courts in awarding damages.

Discussing advantages and disadvantages of the two types of schemes, the report observed that a scheme under which entitlement to compensation was determined by the courts would be likely to command greater public confidence than one in which it was settled by a tribunal. A court scheme would afford better protection against fraudulent or exaggerated claims because a fraudulent or undeserving claimant whose claim

had been rejected might hesitate to pursue it in the courts and thereby expose himself to skilled cross-examination, to judicial criticism, to publicity and possibly to charges of perjury.

On the other hand a tribunal's decision under an industrial injuries scheme would be quicker and would not have the appearance of "going to law" to which many claimants might object.

Under a court scheme it would be relatively easy to recover reparation from an offender who was known to have means, or, if it were so decided, to make reparation part of the court's punishment in the criminal proceedings. It would be more difficult to combine reparation with an Industrial Injuries scheme.

Multiplicity of Problems

In a preface to the report, it is pointed out that both schemes raised a multiplicity of practical problems. It was difficult to devise a plan which would neither exclude deserving cases from compensation nor provide it in cases in which payment from public funds would not be justified. These difficulties would be especially acute in relation to cases where the offender was not brought to justice.

On this the report presents the following argument.

"It would seem that a victim's entitlement to compensate ought not to depend upon whether or not an offender has been detected and convicted. If this view is right, the liability to pay compensation must presumably be accepted in one form or another by the State.

This raises the fundamental question whether the State has, in fact, any obligation to provide compensation for citizens who suffer injury or loss as a result of criminal behaviour on the part of others. It can be strongly argued that it has not—except, perhaps, in such special cases as those of citizens who suffer from such actions as civil riot, which the State may reasonably be expected to prevent.

The State can never wholly prevent wrong being suffered by one citizen as the result of the criminal acts of another."

Punishment by Restitution

At first sight, there is no more reason why victims of violence should be eligible for compensation than the victims of other forms of crime, for example, heartless frauds. A scheme of universal compensation would, however, involve unpredictable and unlimited commitments, and its operation would either require an elaborate administrative machine or place great additional burdens on the courts.

As to the offender, was it right that the State should both punish him—for example, by imprisonment—for his offence and also assume responsibility for seeing that he accepted a liability

to his victim which might well continue after his punishment had been completed? The alternative of regarding restitution as the true penalty for the wrong done by the offender, and at the same time requiring him to undergo such training as might be thought likely to make him a better citizen, would involve a fundamental rethinking of our philosophy of penal treatment. Moreover, if the offender was, to whatever extent, to be required to make restitution to his victim, very difficult questions of practice and of enforcement arose. In the case of serious crimes, for which a long sentence of imprisonment was likely to be imposed, there could be no effective recovery from the offender unless prison earnings were raised to a level approximating to that of normal wages outside prison. If that eventually became possible, should the prisoner's liability to his victim then be given preference over his liability for the support of his dependants and for the cost of his maintenance in prison?

It was clear, observes the preface, that there are several questions of principle and many practical difficulties to resolve before a decision could be taken to introduce any scheme of compensation. Meanwhile this paper was published with a view to eliciting further opinions.

CRIME RESEARCH Home Office Studies

LARGE-SCALE researches into the causes of crime and the treatment of offenders have been announced by the Home Secretary in Parliament.

In a written reply to a question by Mr. W. F. Deedes, Mr. Butler said that the origins and causes of delinquency were still baffling and little understood. Arrangements had been made with the London School of Economics for a long-term study, consisting mainly of the investigation of, and experimentation with, various methods of research into these questions directed by Dr. Belson, of the Division of Research Techniques, under the supervision of Professor Kendall. This, said Mr. Butler, would be the largest single research project hitherto sponsored by the Home Office.

At the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge, research was proceeding on several subjects, including crimes of violence in London, the state of crime in England and Wales, the social consequences of conviction, and the development of delinquent tendencies in children. At Oxford research was being done on detention centres and on delinquency among girls. Research on other aspects of delinquency was proceeding at a number of other universities.

The Home Office Research Unit, Mr. Butler added, now had eight officers qualified to undertake research, together with supporting staff.



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August, 1961

SECURICOR

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Major Sir Philip Margetson, K.C.V.O., M.C., formerly Assistant Commissioner at Scotland Yard, is Chairman of Securicor Ltd.



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OLD SWAN HOUSE,
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LONDON, S.W.3

Dear Fellow Member of Securicor,

NEWSLETTER NO. 9.

"METAL BOX COMPANY £5,000 Ambush"
"£12,000 ROOTES Cash Attack"
"£10,000 Wages Robbery"

These are some of last month's headlines. "The gang drove up at the crucial moment, leapt out of their car, struck the cashiers with iron bars and escaped." So runs the description of the Rootes attack.

I am a Scot and some of you are Irishmen. Neither the Scots nor the Irish are good at keeping out of a scrap. The English, bless them, may be slower to anger, but they too are now awake to the bandit menace.

We in Securicor are not dodging this issue. We have taken up our rightful place, which is in the van of the fight. Our Chairman, Sir Philip Margetson, ex-Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard, and General Sir George Erskine, ex-Commander of the "Desert Rats", are guiding our path. Our armoured vehicles are the best and they are flowing from the assembly line. Many of you are manning them.

There are other sectors of activity in our war against crime and disaster. The gangs are getting bolder and more ruthless. As many as seven men now make concerted attacks. Many night watchmen are being tied and gagged while safes are blown.

To static guards, patrolmen and cash-in-transit men, let me proudly assert that you are trained, disciplined, uniformed and tested. But do not underestimate the foe. The outcome of this battle depends on your skill, strength, loyalty and alertness. It is on Securicor, the oldest, largest and the only major all-British security concern, that the main responsibility must fall.

CAN WE BEAT THE BANDITS? CAN WE OVERCOME THE EVIL MEN? (WE DID IN 1945 - REMEMBER?) BY TEAMWORK, BY COURAGE AND BY A LITTLE FAITH, OF COURSE WE CAN.

Yours sincerely,

Keith Erskine

Keith Erskine
Managing Director

Write or phone now for full details

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OVERALL CRIME TRENDS MAINTAINED

ESSEX FIGURES UP Keen C.I.D. and C.P. Activities

Offences during the year 1960 in the County of Essex were 18,077, as compared with 17,029 in 1959, and 15,936 in 1958. The value of property stolen in 1960 amounted to £538,944 6s. 7d., of which property to the value of £108,773 4s. 10d. was recovered, as against £412,663 8s. 6d. in 1959, of which £91,599 17s. 6d. was recovered — (the 1960 figure includes one case of larceny of approximately 6½ million cigarettes amounting to £50,000 which were not recovered).

In his annual report the Chief Constable, Sir Jonathan Peel, draws attention to the excellent work done by the Fraud Squad, now placed under the direct supervision of a Detective Inspector.

In the sphere of crime prevention, every opportunity was taken during the year to present the Crime Prevention campaign to the public in every possible way. It has been found necessary to pursue the campaign relentlessly to obtain maximum public co-operation. The whole-hearted support of householders, shopkeepers and business executives being essential to obtain success.

The latest example of this Force's keenness was admirably displayed at the recent Crime, Accident & Fire Prevention Exhibition held in Wykeham Hall, Market Place, Romford, between the 4th and 8th of last month, which was opened by the Mayor of Romford, Alderman A. McGonagle, J.P. Some 6,000 people visited the exhibition which was supported by displays of crime prevention equipment from manufacturers and security services. The display included accident and fire prevention exhibits and was generally considered an effective example of good public relations.

Salford Gives Crime Prevention Lead

The acting Chief Constable of Salford, Mr. S. Radford, reports that the total number of crimes reported during 1960 was 2,350 and, after investigation, 2,265. This was 43 more than in 1959. The crime detection figure was 55 per cent. The number of offences against property with violence totalled 750 (a decrease of 17), and that without violence totalled 1,310 (an increase of 85, largely attributable to larceny from motor vehicles).

Crime prevention activity increased during the year and the force's Crime Prevention Bureau proved of immense value when advising owners of property on the best methods of protection. The Bureau exhibits the latest protection equipment, including an ultrasonic wave alarm and a new type of wages alarm case.

*A corner at
the Romford
Police
Exhibition
reported on
this page.*



CRIME UP 50 Per Cent SINCE 1950 in County of Lincoln

A fall in indictable crime during the first quarter of 1960 encouraged the belief that a new peak had perhaps been reached in the previous year, but in Lindsey and Holland, the improvement in the situation proved to be of a temporary nature only, and, though the figures for Kesteven remained slightly below those for 1960, the ultimate result was an increase of 441 crimes, representing a rise of 7.4 per cent on the 1959 figure. This further increase, spread over all the major categories, means that, since 1950, crime in the County has risen by more than 50 per cent, states the Chief Constable, Mr. J. Barnett. Once more the increase was confined to the larger towns of the County, and there were further sharp rises at Scunthorpe and Boston.

The overall rise was, unfortunately, reflected in the statistics for juvenile crime, and the figures, both for offences committed by children and the number

of juveniles involved, were again higher than in any previous year.

The number of complaints of indictable crime received during 1960 was 8,993, but 2,569 were written off after investigation had revealed that no offence had been committed. Of the 6,424 crimes then remaining on the register, 3,283 were detected, whilst a further 150 reported in previous years were also cleared up, giving a percentage detected of 53.5, compared with 50 per cent in 1959.

One of the most serious obstacles to efficient police work in the County during 1960 was the continued absence of effective wireless cover. Although tests were carried out by the Home Office Wireless Engineers, whose report was received as long ago as 26th April, 1960, and sites for two new wireless stations at Caistor and Fulletby were selected, the progress in acquiring the sites and erecting buildings and masts has been most disappointing.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Mr. G. S. Jackson, Chief Constable of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, reports that the total number of indictable offences recorded by the police during the year was 7,681 against 7,838 for 1959, with a slight increase in offences against the person.

1,771 persons appeared before the courts in connection with the foregoing offences, as compared with 1,463 in 1959. 1,524 were dealt with summarily, and 247 were committed for trial at Assizes or Quarter Sessions.

The estimated value of the property reported stolen during the year was £269,956, and property to the value of £160,654 has been recovered by the police.

On 20th April, 1960, Salford, records the Chief Constable, was the venue for the first meeting of Crime Prevention Officers held in No. 1 Police District, the conference being attended by representatives of every police force in the North-West.

PROGRESS AT HASTINGS But Breakings Rise Steeply

The Chief Constable of Hastings, Mr. D. L. Brown, in his annual report for 1960, is able to look back on that year as one of progress and success in spite of considerable reorganisation due to retirements and promotions among the higher ranks. In the field of crime detection the figure of 65 per cent is the highest yet recorded for the County Borough.

The number of crimes in 1960 was 789, compared with 821 for 1959, but the number of breaking offences increased by one-third. The increase was mainly in attacks on private houses, and several London criminals were concerned in shop breaking and were subsequently dealt with.

The value of property stolen was £11,953 (£10,879 in 1959), and the value of property recovered £2,915 (£965 in 1959).

*Cont. on opposite page
Security Gazette*

No 4 District Conference on Prevention

Three Day Programme

ORGANISED by Shropshire Constabulary at the request of Chief Constables in No. 4 District, a most successful meeting was held at Attingham Park last month for crime prevention officers. It took the form of an experimental study course and occupied three days.

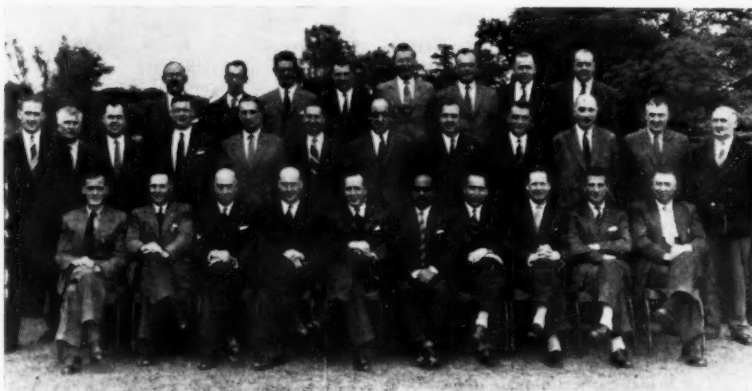
With lectures on the History and Principles of Crime Prevention, and Approach to Public—Education of Public, by Mr. D. Osmond, O.B.E., Shropshire's Chief Constable, the conference also covered:

Locks and safes, the inspection of premises, alarm systems, transit of cash, vehicle safes, and alarm bags. The addresses were given by Inspector Nichol and Sergeant Dyer of Shropshire, Inspector Barratt of Birmingham, and Chief Inspector Cottam of Liverpool.

Exhibition and poster design: lectures by Mr. Muscutt of Shrewsbury Technical College.

One feature of the course was the emphasis on methods of inspecting premises, and proper recording and follow-up. A visit was made to premises in Shrewsbury for a practical examination.

Representatives of all the Forces in the District attended.



Members of the course: 1. to r., **Back:** Det. Insp. Wood, Sgt. J. A. Broomfield, Det. Sgt. J. Barnett, Sgt. Tyler, Sgt. J. W. Irving, Sgt. R. C. Jervis, Insp. S. Barratt, Det. Sgt. C. W. Slater. **Centre:** Det. Insp. B. H. Saunders, Det. Sgt. Soanes, Det. Chief Insp. Wright, Det. Insp. R. L. Smith, Sgt. Barton, Det. Constable J. Allman, Det. Sgt. Clarke, Sgt. L. V. Butler, Sgt. K. J. Evans, Sgt. Fereday, Insp. D. R. Falle, Det. Insp. T. J. Morris. **Front:** Insp. Walters, Insp. R. C. P. Moore, Chief Supt. F. Tucker, Insp. A. Nichol, Mr. D. Osmond, O.B.E., Assistant Inspector General Qazi, West Pakistan Police, Sgt. K. Dyer, Det. Chief Insp. J. H. A. Collins, Chief Insp. W. Paterson, Det. Insp. A. MacDougall.

Chief Constables' Reports, cont.

CITY OF DUNDEE Serious Increase

Mr. T. H. Orr reports that during the year 1960, 11,555 crimes and offences were made known to the Police, this being an increase of 2,754 compared with the year 1959. In 9,775 of these, one or more persons were apprehended, cited, warned, or traced. Court proceedings were taken against 5,504 males and 565 females, a total of 6,069.

Dumfries and Galloway

Although the Chief Constable, Mr. S. A. Berry, reports a small decrease in crime, from 1,725 in 1959 to 1,768 for 1960, he adds the comment that disturbances in dance halls and their immediate environments are becoming much too frequent. The enjoyment of the many patrons is marred by outbreaks of violence among a small minority often under the influence of drink. These trouble makers require a sharp lesson as the small monetary penalties sometimes imposed is no deterrent to this conduct.

A contributory cause to the pattern of crimes and offences is the scarcity of police on the beat. Despite every effort to fill the depleted ranks little progress has been made towards reaching the authorised strength. During the year an increase of seven sergeants and 19 constables was authorised and it was

hoped that the pay increases announced towards the end of the year would provide a welcome stimulus to recruitment. The initial response has been disappointing but, as a career in the police service is now financially more attractive, this may assist in retaining those men who otherwise might have sought more remunerative employment.

SUBVERSION BEHIND STRIKES?

In his company report last month Sir John Heathcoat Amory, who is chairman of the Devon textile firm of John Heathcoat & Co., and a brother of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Amory, declared: "Unofficial strikes seem to me to prove beyond any reasonable doubt that there are strong subversive elements in this country."

He considers that their wish is to do all the damage possible to the structure of business and to foster unemployment by every method they can think of.

The Political Correspondent of *The Times*, in giving an account of the Prime Minister's private address to Conservative back-benchers, also referred to a related point. The correspondent wrote that Mr. Macmillan "apparently spoke of the great service that seven or eight trade union leaders could give to their country and the members of their unions if they were not handicapped by tactically well-deployed disruptive elements."

"Major Way to Deal with Crime"

"I hope to introduce a strict regime against crime as quickly as possible" said Mr. R. A. Butler, Home Secretary, addressing the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Conservative Party at Harrogate last month. "The Government regards this as the first duty at home," he added.

"The first way of dealing with the crime wave is to make sure that the police are strong and capable of detecting and dealing with crime" said Mr. Butler.

"This has been achieved already to some extent because a decision has been taken by the Government following the interim report of the Royal Commission, which has resulted in increased pay and conditions for Police Forces.

"Recruitment has visibly improved over the last five months and we are now hoping to keep the cadres of the police, especially in big cities, where they have been woefully under-manned, back to their proper strength.

"If we achieve that and get the policeman back on the beat and arm the police and the CID with the latest possible methods of detecting and dealing with crime, I am convinced that will be the major way of dealing with the crime wave.

"This is the biggest single advance made in improving and fortifying the Police Forces of this country for 40 years."

Specialist Organisations in Security

By Sir Philip Margetson, K.C.V.O., M.C.

In this article a former Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who is now Chairman of Securicor Ltd., considers the relationship of security organisations to the public, police, and fire services, and emphasizes the high standards essential to establishment and success.

If you want legal advice you go to a solicitor; if you want medical advice you go to a doctor: both are professional men. Why, if you want advice on any aspect of security should you not go to an expert on the subject? I think it can truly be said that in these modern days security is rapidly becoming a job for a professional.

The Widening Criminal Circle

During the last war there was a considerable increase in crime. It was generally thought then that, on the cessation of hostilities, and when there were no more shortages, no more blackout, etc., crime would diminish. Actually this just hasn't happened. It seems an extraordinary thing that although there is full employment, crime still seems to be on the increase. Various reasons for this have been advanced so often and by so many experts, that I need not go into them here. Certainly the criminal circle has widened considerably since the old days. Criminals are far more intelligent and the old military adage "Time spent in reconnaissance is seldom wasted" is particularly true where the modern criminal is concerned. To snatch wages, provided you have worked out your plan on careful preliminary reconnaissance, is made easier through the lack of precautions taken by the firms or indi-

viduals concerned. It doesn't require a great deal of intelligence to ascertain how and when employees are collecting or delivering money, although it may take a few days or even weeks to note the routine which, unfortunately, is seldom varied. Remember that cash can be disposed of without difficulty.

Importance of Self-Help

I think it is true to say that whereas not so long ago the British were the least security minded of all peoples, they are gradually becoming alive to the fact that Police Forces cannot be expected to give special attention to every individual business concern, nor can they enter private premises except in special circumstances which I need not go into here. It therefore behoves business organisations to help themselves.

Employers are beginning to realise that they must take some steps on their own initiative to safeguard their premises against breakings, fire and flood, and also that it is up to them to safeguard any of their employees whose duty it is to draw or carry cash.

Two paths are, in general, open to them. They can create an individual security department within the firm's own organisation under the supervision of a director or works' executive, or they can entrust their security to a company specialising in such matters. The choice must depend ultimately on the directors' wishes and the firm's particular circumstances. It should be pointed out, however, that the use of a specialist company does not preclude the appointment of a chief security officer by a large firm and the employment of a

security section. Indeed, in my experience, many leading firms encourage their chief security officers to make full use of outside specialist resources. But I may be permitted to say that the use of a specialist company can often afford certain advantages and economies.

The chief point to emphasize is that every firm, big or small, should pay constant attention to its security methods. This is a primary duty of the directors and of the executive staff. As was written in a leading article last month in these columns on criminal tactics: "Any director who is at all in doubt about the safe collection of wages or valuables has only to phone his police station or a reputable security company to be given the proper advice."

Allies in Prevention

This also raises an important issue. In Britain the public, industry, and commerce have traditionally looked to the police for advice and protection in a whole range of problems. That is the basis of the excellent relations which have existed — and, in my opinion, still do exist — between both sides. It is reflected also in the way in which many Forces have displayed great energy in promoting local crime prevention exhibitions or in carrying out inspections of premises, seeking to show how firms can take advantage of modern protection services and knowledge, whether it be on property guarding, on cash in transit, or on vehicle security. But the Forces themselves realise that the modern criminal makes use of a formidable skill and technique, by day and night. In consequence a primary feature of current police crime prevention activities is the wish to gain the utmost benefit from the services and devices of the security movement.

In so far as the growth of industrial and commercial security is mainly a post-war development in Britain, and has been speeded up only in recent years, it was not unnatural for some Forces, and indeed, some Fire Services, to look with a certain suspicion at the entry upon the scene of security companies. Fortunately, such an outlook is becoming increasingly out-moded. With so much to gain from co-operation between the public and private or professional sides, and with the evidence to hand of clear benefits to the police and fire services — in the form of reports made or arrests brought about or fires kept under control, of which a sound company ought to be able to provide concrete examples from its files — it is not surprising that the public forces of security and safety in general now welcome their new allies.



A security guard inspecting part of his assignment on night duty in the docks.

Relations with Police

Even so, any structure of effective co-operation must rest, first, on confidence in the efficiency and reliability of the security organisation and, secondly, on a clear definition of functions. My own organisation, to take an example, has found that it is most important that good relations be maintained with local police; that security uniforms should be so designed that the wearers *cannot be mistaken* for police officers; that security guards must be carefully instructed that they are *not* police officers and must *never* represent themselves as such.

Remember that amongst the main duties of police are the prevention and detection of crime and every security organisation must be of the utmost help to them in carrying out this duty. Any crime detected must be reported at once.

Range of Requirements

Confidence in an individual organisation is chiefly the outcome of good service over a long period. On the other hand, it is important to remember that the reputation of what I like to call the security profession may be affected by a poor performance on a company's part, whatever the special field. Hence the vital need, in my view, for the adoption of extremely high standards throughout the profession.

At this point I should like to offer



Unarmed combat, and knowledge of holds and throws, are an essential part of a security guard's training.

some suggestions on the range of requirements clients and the police can rightly expect of a company. The simplest way is to list the important points:

1. An enthusiastic organiser with capital and a good knowledge of security. A considerable amount of capital is necessary since anyone claiming to be an expert must be prepared to undertake all forms of security.

2. A staff and employees whose antecedences have been carefully checked.
3. A suitable office with a proper control room somewhat akin to the Information Room at Scotland Yard but on a miniature scale.
4. Explanatory literature and ideas on advertising.
5. A number of patrol cars.
6. Some armoured security vehicles.

A mushroom organisation may thrive to begin with by undercutting the existing ones, but sooner or later there is sure to be a negligence or collusion claim. The position today is that it is most difficult to obtain cover against this type of risk and such cover can only be obtained by organisations who constantly maintain a high standard of screening and security.

Only the Best Good Enough

May I finish by saying that to build up a professional organisation that is the admiration of the public must be the aim and object of anyone intending to set up in the security business. It is true to say that a fair return on the capital employed is essential, but clients have the right to expect one type of security only—the best. Any lowering of the standard can only harm the prestige and good name of the organisation concerned, and do untold damage to the security profession as a whole.

STATUS AND DUTIES OF SECURITY STAFFS

Conditions in various Industries

AMONG recent information summaries issued by the Institute of Personnel Management was one relating to the duties and pay of security services as practised by a selection of industrial firms engaged in a wide variety of industries. Details were supplied, in reply to a questionnaire, by 13 companies covering the production of car components, light engineering, electrical equipment, food, confectionery, heavy engineering, pharmaceutical and photographic preparations.

The largest company consulted, with its 4,500 employees making car components, had a Chief Security Officer, with a senior sergeant, five other sergeants and 31 security men responsible to him. The smallest, a light engineering firm, employing 300, had a Security Officer with four men responsible to him. The information sought from the companies concerned their recruiting practice, the duties placed upon the security staff, details of their training, hours of work, remuneration, holidays, uniforms, promotion prospects, privileges and special insurance cover, if any.

In the course of a summary of the returns a report issued by the Institute observed that about two-thirds of the firms employed a Security Officer as such. In the other firms another officer, usually the personnel manager, assumed the responsibility. The numbers of secur-

ity men employed varied between 1 and 37—only one firm had a security woman and she was part-time. For the majority of firms, the proportion was one security man to 100-250 employees.

Recruitment

Both security officers and security men were usually recruited from outside and were commonly ex-police officers. Fidelity guarantees were not normally taken up.

Duties normally included protection of property, gate duty, weighbridge duty, prevention of pilfering and searching of employees; occasionally traffic control, collection of wages, industrial safety or fire fighting. Security personnel were normally trained in first-aid and fire fighting and, sometimes, further training was given by the security officer.

Remuneration and Hours of Work

The pay of security officers varied between £600 and £1,600 p.a., some being paid weekly, but most monthly. The pay of security men varied between £8 5s. 0d. and £16 weekly. Additional payments were usually made for overtime, and occasionally for other reasons, i.e., shift-work or merit rating. Most of the wage rates appeared to have been agreed locally.

Security officers usually worked on

day duty with occasional other shifts. Security men almost always worked on shifts with varying rotas and lengths of shift.

Annual holidays for both security officers and security men were between two and three weeks.

Security officers were occasionally, and security men generally, provided with full uniform, which was replaced as required.

Promotion Prospects

Special privileges were rare for both security officers and security men, though, in one or two cases, separate cloakroom accommodation was provided and, in one case, a rest-room and free meals. Only two companies provided any special insurance arrangements. Promotion prospects, it was generally admitted, were limited.

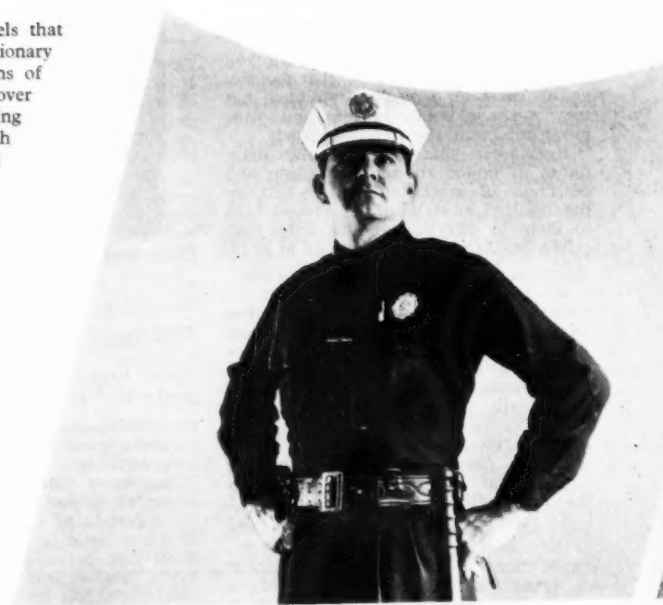
REPLIES TO ADVERTISERS

Our readers are particularly invited to mention the *Security Gazette* when they make enquiries in response to advertisements.

Patrol Service: Available to a client who feels that his property does not warrant a full time stationary guard. The patrol will make irregular inspections of the property in question throughout the night, over the week-end and on national holidays. On arriving at the property the patrolman will check by radio with our Headquarters, then proceed into the building and execute his duties. The time of inspection will be recorded on the client's own time clock ensuring that the correct amount of inspections has been carried out and leaving a visual record of them.

Personnel: In order that we can maintain a quality service, quality personnel have to be used. A patrolman has to be between the age of 25 and 40 years, prepared to undergo a complete background investigation, have good habits and a recent military background, and be physically fit. He is not permitted to undertake any extra work on a part-time basis. The commencing salary at UNITED for a patrolman is £884 per annum for a 42-hour week.

Signs: All properties that are protected by the United Security System have fluorescent signs and decals placed at strategic points. These signs are most effective as a psychological deterrent to any would-be thieves or vandals, i.e. Has the Patrol just left? . . . Is it on its way back? . . . Where is it?



With all efficient security organisations Radio Communication with headquarters. This service must be provided by an equipment which is reliable and low battery consumption, yet still provide the high performance required for good coverage of the service area. From the outset the Armoured Car Company selected **RADIO TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT** exclusively. The Hudson 2 of eq all the specific requirements of security organisations.

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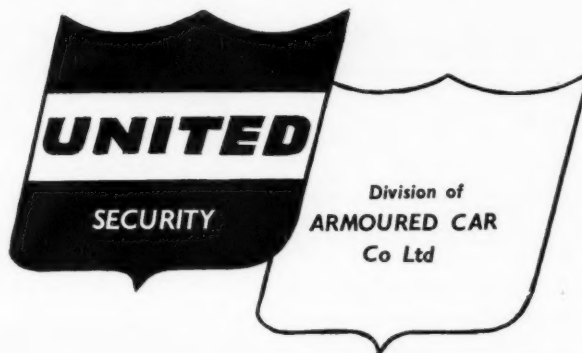


Security Survey: Please feel free to call us on any security matter. Our qualified representative is available to advise you on the best security measures to take, whether we are able to supply or not.

Communication: In constant touch by radio, the patrolman can sound an alarm, or call for assistance. The radio despatcher can refer to the client's files for information regarding the property being protected and relay to the patrol on duty. In the case of flooding, fires, electrical and mechanical breakdowns, a delay could cost a tremendous amount of money.

Reports: Incident reports are used as a means of bringing violations to the immediate attention of the client — such as unlocked doors and safes, broken windows, faulty fire fighting equipment, safety hazards, etc. One copy is left at the scene and a further copy is directed the following morning to the Head Office of the client concerned.

Each month a security inspection report is mailed to the client informing him of potential fire and safety hazards or vandal enticements, or if any security risk exists in or around his property. This report is compiled from personal inspection tour of the property by an agent from our Security Division coupled with information taken from incident reports during the month.



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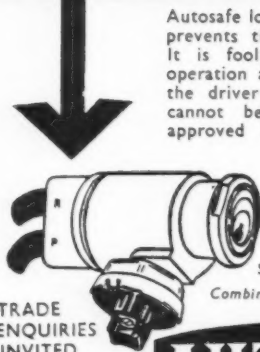
August, 1961

255

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WARNING**

Stops Vehicle Thefts



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ENQUIRIES
INVITED

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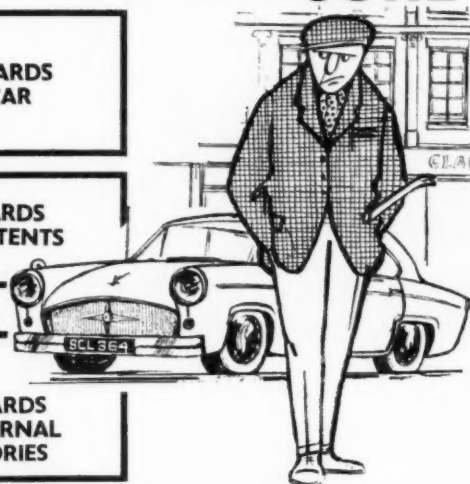
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Technical Information

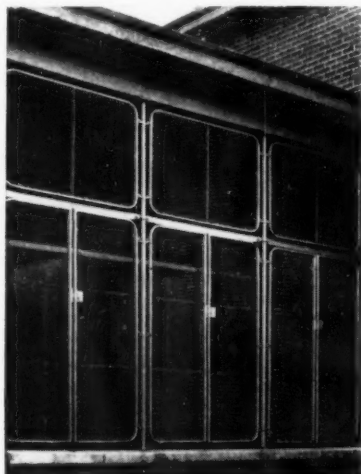
EXPANDED METAL Security Applications

Available in a wide variety of sizes and patterns 'Expamet', manufactured by the Expanded Metal Co. Ltd., is a useful material for security purposes.

Security guards and safety fencing built of expanded metal show remarkable durability—fences erected 40 years ago showing no appreciable deterioration under close examination. Strands cannot rub through because of wind buffeting and there are no welded or other joins in the mesh. In burglar proofing applications the diamond pattern and strength of the mesh present formidable obstacles. If the mesh can be cut at all, scores of strands must be severed before a sizeable opening can be made.

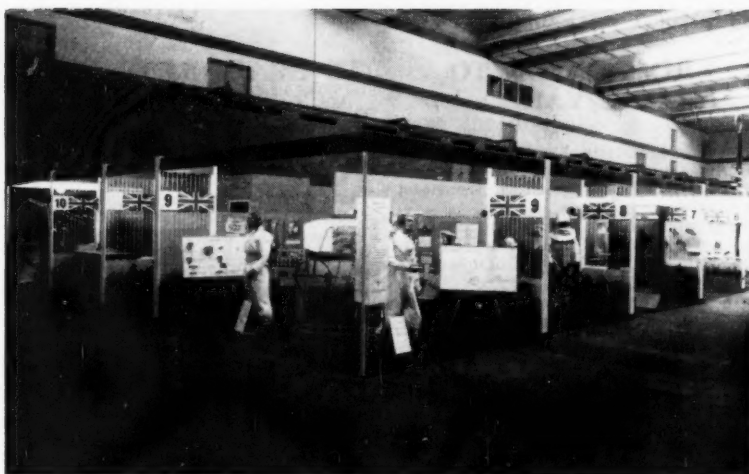
Machinery guards of expanded metal supplied by the manufacturers or made in maintenance shops are used in increasing numbers. The variety of mesh sizes allows the choice of a mesh which exactly fits requirements of visibility and impenetrability. Strength is imparted to the material as the expanding process tilts strands to lay at an angle to the plane of the sheet; the resulting stiffness allows considerable bending loads to be applied without deflection. Flattened meshes are available for applications where a smooth, snag free surface is required.

The small patterned meshes are also used extensively as guards in electric heaters, for instance, the open areas allowing free transmission of heat while preventing burns and electric shock to users. The meshes can be supplied in bright and attractive colours and patterns which can add considerably to the appearance of household appliances.



An example of "Expamet" in position. One main security application is the safe screening of dangerous machinery. It is also invaluable as an anti-theft guard.

August, 1961



The 2,000 sq. ft. Board of Trade Stand at the Interschutz Exhibition, Cologne.

FINE BRITISH SHOWING AT COLOGNE Interschutz : Industrial Safety Exhibition

INTERSCHUTZ, the International Exhibition of fire fighting apparatus and safety equipment opened in Cologne on 23rd June and gave an opportunity to British manufacturers to consolidate a bridgehead in the foreign market for security equipment. Altogether some sixteen British firms took part in the Exhibition, ten of which combined under the aegis of the Board of Trade and the Industrial Safety (Personal Equipment) Manufacturers Association to make a joint display on the B.O.T. stand covering 2,000 sq. ft. Among the firms exhibiting were:

Spemby : Equipment and protective clothing for atomic establishments. A fully ventilated pressurized suit giving complete protection against radio-active dust; a half suit and trousers as used by dressers and workers in such toxic surroundings as beryllium plants; a simple air hood and a standard air supply panel with filtering and pressure reducing facilities, complete with hose and hose stowage reels, for two safety suits; an intercommunication system allowing operators in suits to communicate with each other and with unprotected operators outside the danger zone.

Parmelee (G.B.) Ltd. : Welders' goggles and anti-radiation eye protectors; a range of safety spectacles to enable workers to be fitted with spectacles virtually "tailored" to individual requirements; an anti-fire protective visor; a range of lenses in flat and miniscus toughened glass in clear and absorptive tints; a range of plastic lenses.

Heafield Industries : A new plastic aircraft refuelling suit impervious to all liquids; an air-fed shot-blasting helmet, the "Saferhelm"; anti-radiation clothing and gloves; heavy duty rubber suction feet for ladders to prevent slipping.

Pyrene : A CO₂ installation designed for automatic operation, a CDT 212 CO₂ fire extinguisher trolley unit with automatic extending applicator for aircraft

"starting up" fires; a dry chemical trolley fire fighting unit; a new automatic fire detection system providing visual and audible warning; and a dry chemical extinguisher for the home.

Burndept Ltd. : A radiation monitor designed for measuring radiation from contaminated apparatus or surfaces and for personnel monitoring, and a portable self-contained fast neutron monitor designed as a general purpose instrument for the measurement of neutron radiation. The design of the neutron monitor is of special interest and has been based on the recommendations of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority for a counter to measure the biological hazard due to neutrons in the energy range 0.15 to 15 MeV.

Jeltekt Ltd. : A wide range of Hydrex all-purpose weather suits including the Duck-Dri and Neoprene ranges of protective clothing; the new Jeltekt safety jerkin; arctic lightweight clothing with built-in air channels; industrial aprons.

Helmets Ltd. : Five types of safety helmet including a special type for air-field crash rescue workers, an air force helmet, a "hot entry" type for staff carrying out hot brick laying furnace maintenance and similar operations, and the Harwell Helmet for protection against such hazards as the spilling of liquid sodium.

Other exhibitors on independent stands were Dept. of Scientific & Industrial Research, George Angus & Co. Ltd., Mandoval Ltd., Graviner Manufacturing Co., Coventry Climax Engines Ltd., Minimax (England) Ltd.

Reports from representatives of firms who took part in the Interschutz suggest that the British exhibitors put up a most effective display and that a considerable advance has been made in this increasingly important and competitive international market.

Technical Information cont. on p. 258

FROM DEVON TO THE YARD

Lieut.-Col. R. R. M. Bacon, Chief Constable of Devon, has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis with effect from 1st November next.

The appointment is consequential on the retirement of Sir Alexander Robertson, D.C.M., the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

In succession to Sir Alexander as Deputy Commissioner, the Home Secretary proposes to appoint Mr. D. E. Webb, C.V.O., O.B.E., at present an Assistant Commissioner.

Colonel Bacon joined the Metropolitan Police in 1928. In 1940 he was seconded to the Army Provost Service, and in 1942 became Deputy Provost Marshal of the 9th Army. After further service abroad he returned to this country and was appointed Chief Constable of Devon in 1947.

A.C.P.O. New President

Mr. R. P. Wilson, O.B.E., Chief Constable of West Sussex, has been elected the new President of the Association of Chief Police Officers for 1961-62, succeeding Mr. Sydney Lawrence, C.B.E., Chief Constable of Hull.

PROMOTION FROM BIRMINGHAM

Head of Birmingham C.I.D. since 1959, Det. Chief Superintendent J. Haughton, aged 47, has been appointed second Assistant Chief Constable of Staffordshire.

Mr. Haughton served in the City Force for 25 years and has had experience as Director of Studies at the Ryton Police College. He came into public prominence with his handling of the Stephanie Baird murder case at the Edgbaston Y.W.C.A. in 1959.

Moving to B.A.O.R.

Mr. K. M. Davidson, Fire Prevention Officer in the Durham Fire Brigade, is joining the British Army of the Rhine at Rheindahlen as Fire Adviser. He will have the rank of Fire Officer Grade I.

New Press Officer

Mr. R. Cuckney has been appointed Press Liaison Officer to the London Fire Brigade in the place of Mr. H. Cottrell.

LUNCH AT THE PALACE

Mrs. Joanna Kelley, Governor of Holloway Prison, was among distinguished guests at a luncheon given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace last month. These functions are held to enable Her Majesty to meet distinguished leaders of national life. This particular event was also attended by Major Yuri Gagarin.

TO HEAD LUTON'S C.D.

Mr. Tom Sargeant, aged 45, has been appointed Civil Defence Officer for Luton. He succeeds Brigadier L. C. Bell on 1st August.

Mr. Sargeant moves to his new post from Barnsley where he has been the Corporation's C.D. officer since 1957. Previously he was Chief Fire and Civil Defence officer with Lotus Ltd., the Staffordshire shoe firm.

He was with a pottery firm before the war and entered the fire sphere by joining the National Fire Service. In 1946 he joined the Stoke-on-Trent Brigade and became a Station officer.

Manchester Honours Col. T. E. St. Johnston

The Chief Constable of Lancashire last month received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Manchester. It was conferred upon him for public services "superlatively well performed by a master of his profession".

Educated at Cambridge, Col. St. Johnston received the Baton of Honour at the Metropolitan Police College and became an Inspector in the Force. He was appointed Chief Constable of Oxfordshire in 1940 and of Co. Durham in 1944. He moved to Lancashire in 1950 at the age of 39.

Press Liaison

The duties of Press Liaison Officer in the Manchester City Force are being taken over by Chief Inspector J. Bardsley. He succeeds Chief Inspector J. Pye. The office was instituted as part of the Force's programme of strengthening relations with the public.

New Scottish Federation Chairman

Sergeant Norman Clark, of the Edinburgh City Police, has been appointed the new Chairman of the Joint Central Committee of the Scottish Police Federation. He has been a member of the Police Council for Great Britain since 1959 and has held several other offices in the Branch Board of the Federation before his new appointment.

Dewsbury's Chief

The new Chief Constable of Dewsbury is Mr. R. Harrison. Since September, 1959, he has been Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable of the Force.

Security Express Changes

Owing to continued expansion of its activities, Mr. A. W. Sillitoe has been appointed Managing Director of Security Express Ltd. vice Sir Percy Sillitoe, K.B.E., D.L., who remains as chairman of the Board of Directors.

BOLTON GATE FIREPROOF DOORS

Fire conscious managements are now able to choose from a variety of fireproof doors adapted to the circumstances obtaining in their factory or storage premises. The Bolton Gate Co. Ltd., of Bolton, Lancs., has long specialised in this field, and their patent collapsible Bolton Fireproof shutter doors are being used extensively for openings and lifts. A two-hour D.S.I.R. conducted test on these doors in which they were subjected to a temperature of 1,850° F., and thereafter to a jet of water from a three-quarter inch nozzle, resulted in the doors being certified as fulfilling all requirements for Grade "C" (2 hrs.) fire resistance. These Shutter Doors of steel construction have interlocking leaves with smokeproof joints when the door is fully extended and are very easy to operate.

A D.S.I.R. test has also been carried out on a Bolton Fireproof Lift Shutter Door of similar construction. Distortion caused under test was found to be negligible.

Bolton Gate Co. Ltd., also manufacture a range of fire resisting and fireproof steel doors constructed to F.O.C. specification. These may be of the sliding type or hinged with a single or double opening.

A.F.A. GROUP EXPANSION New Glasgow Central Station

Another step forward in the fight against the mounting menaces of crime and fire in Glasgow has been taken by the On Guard Security Ltd., a subsidiary of the nation-wide Scottish-owned Associated Fire Alarms Ltd. Group, who have now opened central station facilities at 93 Garriochmill Road. This station will give maximum protection against fire and burglary and be of considerable assistance to the hard worked Glasgow police. Protected premises are connected to the central station by direct G.P.O. line. The station itself is, of course, manned all round the clock and lines to protected premises are constantly monitored, and any intrusion or outbreak of fire is automatically recorded and reported immediately to police stations or fire brigades. The intruder is never aware that a warning signal has been passed. The new station forms another link in the chain of A.F.A./Auto-Call stations.

Protected Vehicle

New cash in transit devices for installation in vehicles are now being marketed by R.E.P. Bank Alarm. A film of the smoke and spray operation fitted to a 5-cwt. van has been filmed by Pathé Pictorial and is called "Raiders' Nightmare." The device costs £30.

CRIME REVIEW

Last month saw a further concentration by gangs on street ram attacks. They obviously believe the openings for quick gains here are a weakness in methods of public defence. But employers should take note also of the need to tighten up safeguards against attacks made inside offices. Cash should be given full protection from the bank right into the employee's hands.

HEAVY LOSSES FROM WAGE CARS

British Railways received the attention of a ram gang at Ramsgate on Thursday, the 13th. A taxi taking a large amount of cash to the station for wage payments was ambushed en route. Five bandits attacked the three employees inside with coshes, leaving them dazed and bleeding, and snatched £5,000.

£6,000 TAKEN

Other raids took place on the outskirts of the Metropolis. One was at High Wycombe on the 21st. Here a gang rammed a company vehicle belonging to Long and Hambly Ltd., rubber manufacturers, smashed the windows and got hold of the wage bags containing £6,000.

In a Boreham Wood attack, the gang was foiled by the presence of mind of the company's employee. The car, belonging to Opperman Engineering, was rammed and the windows smashed. The driver was still able to keep his car moving and he managed to escape with wages worth £4,500.

PROTECTED VEHICLE

But an incident at Bethnal Green proved the value of taking precautions.

The wages, which were the object of a ram gang, were carried in a van with bars across the windows and which had also been equipped with an alarm. Hence the attack was frustrated though the bandits did their best to get inside. It so happened that two policemen off duty were at the scene. They helped in beating off the gang which fled in their waiting car.

ESCORT BEATEN DOWN

In a third big attempt outside London, a gang at Plumstead, Kent, succeeded in getting away with £3,000 belonging to the Associated Motor Cycles firm. On this occasion the van was escorted by two men on motor cycles. But the attackers were in force. They used one car to force the van on to the pavement near the factory, and a second to actually ram it.

Six men made the attack on the escorts and on the van, smashing the rear window, and forcing the door. They threatened the occupants and seized the cash.

ATTACKS INSIDE OFFICES

£7,000 and £2,000

On the 21st an armed gang held up three cashiers in the premises of the Phoenix Telephone and Electric Company at Colindale. They entered while wages were being sorted for the staff and grabbed £7,000 in notes, escaping in a Jaguar.

On the previous day three men gained entry to the Express Dairy plant at Gloucester Avenue, Chalk Farm, on the pretext of looking for work. They got into an inner office and found the cashier there with bags holding £2,000.

Earlier in the month a woman cashier was the victim of a cash raid by four bandits at a factory at Penge. She was alone in the office at the time. They got away with £450.

There was a more serious case, from the point of view of loss, at the Plaistow Hospital, West Ham. Here a youth entered the office and produced a paper which he claimed was authority for collecting the wages.

Before anyone could stop him, he had picked up the wage packets and run off with £1,500.

£30,000 CIGARETTE HAUL

A reward of £2,800 was offered last month for information leading to the arrest of thieves who got away with a load of cigarettes in Chelsea on the 7th. They caused the driver to stop in the Warwick Road area, pulled him down from his cab, and drove him off in another van. He was left on the roadside near Horsham, Sussex.

GRILLE CUTS DOWN LOSS

Garrard's jewel shop in Regent Street was again the object of a night smash and grab raid, the second time in four weeks. On the 18th the window was broken but the metal grille held. The thieves managed to take out only a watch.

SAFE GANGS USING RADIOS

Attack on Bank Manager

An audacious raid on a branch of Barclays Bank at Stansted, Essex, on 20th July fortunately failed. It was marked, first, by the tying up of the bank manager and his wife after they had been surprised in their flat above the bank at 2 a.m. The gang then got to work with gelignite on the strong room but the locks held. The second notable point was the use by the gang of a small radio. This is said to have picked up a message directing police to the neighbourhood and to have caused them to depart. They were in the bank for some three hours.

Four days later, at Cambridge, attempts were made by safe gangs on a laundry and a store. The explosion was heard in the laundry by a police-woman. When the police arrived they found a set still switched on with gelignite and tools left behind. Possibly the store gang were also warned by their radio of police activity. In this case they blew a safe but gained only a few pounds.

NEW SAFE BEATS GANG

The installation of a modern safe at premises of the Midland Counties Dairy in Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, frustrated a gelignite gang on the 10th. It had been put in after a successful raid two years ago.

Police arrived after the explosion had caused alarm. Entry had been made by a rear window. The lock jammed and the safe remained intact.

G.P.O. £5,000 SAFE HAUL

Few attempts were made on G.P.O. property. At a Clapham High Street sub-post office on the 6th thieves blew a safe and gained £5,000 in cash, orders and stamps. A sub-post mistress at Ipswich had a nasty experience when she apparently received a blow from behind and lost a registered packet containing £500 in notes.

The most puzzling case, however, was the loss of a registered postal packet containing £4,000 of notes destined for a bank. It was missed from a mailbag in a train between Wellington, Shropshire, and London at the end of June, and no trace had been found when details of the incident were issued on 14th July.

DOVER OFFICE RAID

A second effort directed at British Railways last month was the hold-up in their Dover main office of a telephone operator on the 12th. Four men, wearing masks, tied and gagged him. Then they blew the safe in an adjoining room and left with some £300.

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

F.P.A. & RoSPA combine to launch
intensive countrywide campaign

EVERY year some 700 people are killed by fire and many thousands more suffer injury and disfigurement; by far the greatest number of victims being women and children and the elderly.

In an effort to bring about a greater public awareness of the dangers and causes of fire in the home and at work, many of which could be avoided by simple precautions, the Fire Protection Association are joining the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents to stimulate the organisation throughout the country of a National Fire Prevention Week from 30th October to 4th November this year.

Action committees, comprising council members, business men and other leading citizens, are being set up under the guidance of fire authorities in local areas.

Country and County Borough fire authorities throughout the country have been asked to take part.

A spokesman for the two organizations states: "This campaign against fire dangers has the support of the Home Office, the Scottish Home Department, and the Ministry of Labour, but its success will depend largely on local effort and initiative. For this reason the F.P.A. and RoSPA have sought the practical knowledge and active assistance of the fire authorities to organise the campaign in their areas. The action of fire prevention week committees will be the key. It is anticipated that they will also co-operate closely with home safety committees and industrial accident prevention groups."

Fire prevention exhibitions and displays will, it is hoped, be a feature of



the Week. Special short films for television and cinema are being made by government departments.

Posters and other publicity material will be displayed at many vantage points including clinics and welfare centres. Because it is in the home that fire claims the vast majority of its victims, health visitors are being asked to distribute safety leaflets at the homes they visit.

The National Fire Prevention Week follows closely upon the first annual National Security Exhibition.



*RoSPA's Director General,
Brigadier R. F. E. Storey,
C.B.E.*

*Left: the F.P.A.'s Director,
Mr. N. C. Strother Smith,
M.A., A.M.I.E.E.*

"WAR HAZARDS" FACED BY FIREMEN Mr. Butler on Technological Developments

WARM tribute to the work of the Fire Service, facing hazards normally known only in war, was paid by the Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler, when he visited the Fire Service College at Wotton House, Abinger Common, Surrey, on the occasion of its 10th anniversary. He was accompanied by Mrs. Butler and met the chairman and members of the College Board and also the Commandant, Mr. C. M. Kerr, O.B.E., who retired at the end of last month. The Home Secretary made a tour of the college to see the work in progress.

Last month Mr. Butler, after giving warm praise to the London Fire Brigade at an inspection on Albert Embankment, also predicted a great increase in fire prevention work in the next few years. The new Factory Act, he said, was giving Prevention Branches much more activity and new legislation on safety and health in offices, railway premises, and shops would incorporate prevention provisions.

New high buildings brought problems of escape. Techniques must be modified and more emphasis given to prevention. "But", he continued, "fires will still break out and when they did what mattered was the practical efficiency and personal qualities of the firemen."

An excellently produced booklet has been issued by the Fire Service College to mark its 10th anniversary. It surveys the college's origins and growth, the structure of its courses on fire engineering and prevention, problems arising from new building methods and new types of material, and such novel subjects as nuclear energy.

Some 87 per cent of Divisional Officers and 97 per cent of Assistant Divisional Officers in England and Wales have taken the four-month Prevention Course, and about 80 per cent of the officers in Scottish Fire Brigades.

Old Vehicles in Scotland

At the end of 1960 more than 68 per cent of the Scottish fire brigades' fleets of mechanically operated appliances and vehicles were more than 16 years old. Most of them were emergency wartime models.

The figures are given in the annual report of H.M. Inspector of Fire Service for Scotland.

U.K. Fire Losses Decrease

Encouraging figures for the first quarter of 1961 show that losses from fires amounted to £9,681,700, against last year's total for the period of £17,651,000. The latter was swollen by the record loss for March of £7,500,000. March this year produced losses of £4,070,000.

Canadian Figures Give Concern

From the Dominion Fire Commissioner has come disturbing figures of fire damage and loss of life in Canada during 1959. There were 560 deaths, 21 more than in 1958, and material losses of about £44,666,516.

The Commissioner states that 43 per cent of the 84,214 fires were started through careless smoking. There were 333 criminal prosecutions with 186 convictions following inquiries into fires.

FIREMASTER OPPOSES NEW BONDED STORE

An application to Glasgow Corporation by Arbuckle, Smith & Co. Ltd., to build a new bonded warehouse of one-storey on the site of the four-storey whisky warehouse destroyed in the disastrous fire of March, 1959, has been opposed by the city's Firemaster, Mr. J. Swanson.

He has given as reason his responsibility as fire chief for the safety of the people in the area.

Fire Reports

HERTFORDSHIRE BRIGADE COMPLIMENTED

Fine Work at Watford Factory Fire

Splendid work by the Fire Service in controlling a fierce fire at the British Moulded Hose Company's factory in North Watford on 21st June, under most hazardous conditions, is revealed in an official report by the Chief Officer of the Hertford Brigade, Mr. G. V. Blackstone, C.B.E., G.M., A.M.I.F.E.

THE factory was built in 1929 and had six floors and basement. It was constructed of red brick with concrete floors and had a stone staircase at each corner from which the egresses to each floor were protected by steel fire doors. The five lift shafts in the building had, however, unprotected openings. The factory was built around a central well 150 ft. by 50 ft., surmounted by a haystack lantern of glazed light metal. At ground floor level the well contained tanks of glycerine and lead melting machinery, up to 200 tons of molten lead being necessary for the processes carried on there. The first floor contained an 800-gallon diesel oil tank which supplied the lead furnaces. All floors had glass windows looking into the well. The top floor was used as a warehouse for raw rubber, the fifth floor as a warehouse for finished rubber products, the remaining floors and basement were used for production (mainly spinning machines, braiding and extruding plant) and offices. There was no fire division on any floor.

Fire Officer's Address to Staff

A number of small fires had occurred in recent years and various recommendations had been made by the Hertfordshire Fire Brigade Fire Protection Department, including the installation of sprinklers. After an exercise at the factory a month before the fire, a Fire Officer had, by arrangement with the management, addressed the employees, stressing the importance of prompt evacuation and giving instructions on first aid fire fighting.

The fire broke out on 21st June during the lunch break. A watchman at a separate gatehouse heard the crash of falling glass and, looking up, saw flames issuing from sixth floor windows.

Chief Officer Blackstone's report states: The call was received at 12.53 and the predetermined attendance of two water tenders and a pump escape was despatched, a message, make pumps five, being received from Station Officer Reilly at 12.55. Flames were pouring out of the windows on the west side of the building and clouds of dense black smoke were obscuring part of the upper floors. Three lines of hose were taken up the staircases to the top floor and men in breathing apparatus entered through the fire doors. Conditions were very bad, flames had involved large quantities of the raw rubber which was melting and running, burning, across the floor.



Dense smoke pouring from the fire at the Moulded Hose Company's factory in North Watford. The fire was brought under control after four hours effort and the use of 20 pumps.

Flames had roared through the top floor windows into the well and falling debris had started fires in the glycerine at the base of the well. Two jets were brought into use at the base of the well and another on the roof through the haystack lantern. Divisional Officer Gunnett, in charge of West Division, made pumps 10 and turntable ladders two on arrival.

Firemen's Narrow Escape

The heat on the fifth floor made it obvious that flashover conditions were building up there, and suddenly the windows just opposite a turntable ladder burst open and flames and smoke poured out. At the same time part of the roof collapsed, allowing the top floor to partially vent.

Hoses were still at work on the north side of the roof and additional lines were being got up there when another large portion of roof on this side began to sag. Firemen had to run and were just clear when the roof on this side collapsed. Hoses and branches were abandoned and lost and the huge surge of black smoke nearly cut off some of the men from their escape route to the staircase.

This second roof collapse completed the venting of the top floor and additional jets were brought to bear there and into the second floor. The 4-in. and two 6-in. mains supplying water were at full capacity and a further 10 pumps were ordered to provide a relay from the River Colne a mile away.

The fire was in hand at 16.44 hrs., the damage being recorded as two-thirds of top floor and one-half of fifth floor severely damaged by fire, part of roof off.

Brigade Congratulated

The London Salvage Corps were in attendance and had been able to sheet up all machinery while the fire was in progress.

In a letter to the Chief Officer, the company has congratulated the Brigade on their courage and success, saying how easily the fire could have got out of control and demolished the whole building. As it was, only the storages were damaged and the manufacturing departments were unharmed.

A cheque for 50 guineas for the Fire Services National Benevolent Fund, "as a small token of appreciation", was enclosed.

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FIRE SERVICE PAY AND CONDITIONS

The House of Commons has been informed, through a written reply by the Home Secretary, that local fire authorities are prepared to discuss pay and conditions through the usual negotiating bodies of the Service. He had been asked by Mr. Reader Harris whether he had received replies from the representatives of the fire authorities whom he had undertaken to consult about the request made to him by the National Association of Fire Officers and the Fire Brigades Union for an independent inquiry into the Fire Service.

Mr. Butler said that none of those whom he had consulted favoured an independent inquiry into pay and other conditions of service at the present time. It was generally thought that this might undermine the established negotiating machinery of the service. The replies suggested, however, that the representatives of the fire authorities were prepared to consider the issues raised by the deputation he received from the National Association and the Union in the general context of the needs and responsibilities of a changing service. He had informed the organisations that in these circumstances, rather than appoint an independent inquiry, he hoped that direct discussions with the fire authorities would now be undertaken.

Vandalism Costs £250,000

According to the City Treasurer, vandals in Glasgow are causing damage to the extent of £250,000 a year. Most of the wrecking takes place, he says, in new housing areas.

There are daily incidents in places where houses, schools, and other buildings are being constructed.



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Damage amounted to £200,000.*

51 TRAMCARS LOST AT GLASGOW Heavy Destruction from Unusual Cause

FIRE which is believed to have started in a tramcar after it had been left at the depot led to serious damage at Glasgow recently. 51 cars, 46 of the Coronation type, were totally destroyed, and an area 300 ft. by 150 ft. of the depot roof was also destroyed.

Firemaster J. Swanson, in his report, states that the call to the brigade was received at 00.53 hrs. The tramcar in question had entered the depot at about 23.45 hrs. Five pumps, five pump escapes, and two T.L.s were called in to the blaze, together with 75 personnel, and 25 jets were required.

Trouble with Model

Mr. Swanson records:

In consultation with senior members of the Corporation Tramways Engineering Section it was learned that considerable trouble had been experienced with this type of tramcar, known as the Coronation model.

Since the introduction of this model a large number of small fires had occurred which, in each case, were attributed to the overheating of the rheostat equipment which is situated in a totally enclosed compartment immediately behind the driving cabin at No. 1 end of the tram. On every occasion the fire occurred whilst the tram was stationary at the terminus, and these experts were satisfied that overheating of the rheostat was a direct result of improper handling of the controls by the driver.

When this information is considered in conjunction with statements made by Police Inspectors and members of the depot staff regarding conditions prevail-

ing at the time of discovery, it can be assumed with reasonable certainty that the fire was caused by the transmission of heat from the hot rheostat to the light timber and metal framework of the compartment in which the power unit was contained. The fire had built up within this compartment and was not detected until the "flash over" stage.

Spread of Fire

Having reached the "flash over" stage at the time of discovery, the fire spread with exceeding rapidity and very quickly involved not only this particular tram, but those in the immediate vicinity. The power unit compartment was located immediately below the stairway leading to the upper deck, and for this reason fire was transferred quickly upwards to involve the roof of the tram, and from there to the roof structure of the depot. The depot is a large undivided open area, and once the doors in Ruby Street were opened the fire spread rapidly westwards towards the other end of the depot, involving 51 tramcars.

From past experience of fires in tramcars, and in particular one which occurred in Shettleston Road on 28th January, 1959, it is not difficult to understand the very rapid spread which occurred on this occasion, since, in trams of this pattern, almost every material contained in the structure and fittings is of a highly combustible nature.

The building itself was single storey, with brick walls, timber and metal roof trusses, unprotected cast iron columns, and a close-boarded timber and slate roof.

TOOLEY STREET FIRE CENTENARY B.I.A. Exhibition

ON 13th June, Mrs. R. A. Butler, wife of the Home Secretary, opened the exhibition mounted at the Royal Exchange to commemorate the centenary of the Great Fire of Tooley Street in 1861 by the British Insurance Association. The exhibition, which ended on 28th July, had as its object the focusing of public attention on the continuing menace of fire, and brought together for the first time contemporary prints and relics of the fire, together with the personal belongings and papers of James Braidwood, the famous London fire chief who was killed by a fall of a wall at the fire. The exhibition also showed what insurance companies and others are doing today in the field of fire prevention.

The total loss at Tooley Street was estimated at £2 million—about £10 million in today's currency. It proved the greatest challenge ever faced by the insurance companies' private brigade in London, the Fire Engine Establishment, and led to the founding of the first public service brigade in the capital, now the London Fire Brigade.

MAIN LINE STATION CUT OFF BY BLAZE

Signal Box Fire at Newcastle

A REPORT of the fire which occurred at Newcastle Central Station on 3rd July, received from Chief Fire Officer G. Harris, Newcastle and Gateshead Joint Fire Service, discloses that the fire, which seriously disrupted the main line service at the station, was not the result of a cable fault as first reported.

On arrival of the brigade, the officer in charge was informed that the fire, which was discovered at 08.35 hrs., involved an electrical junction box situated on the railway platform. Station personnel were discharging C.T.C. extinguishers into it. Smoke could also be seen issuing from openings on Platforms 7 and 8.

It appeared, states the report, that a cable duct extending between these two platforms passed beneath a two-storey timber hut, formerly used as a signal box, and it was assumed that a cable fault here had started the fire. But subsequent investigation proved that no such fault had occurred and that the fire had started amongst an accumulation of rubbish beneath the hut used by personnel for meals and rest periods. It was considered that a carelessly discarded smoking material had in fact caused the ignition of this rubbish.

All trains in the fire area were removed and the working of the station stopped for over an hour.



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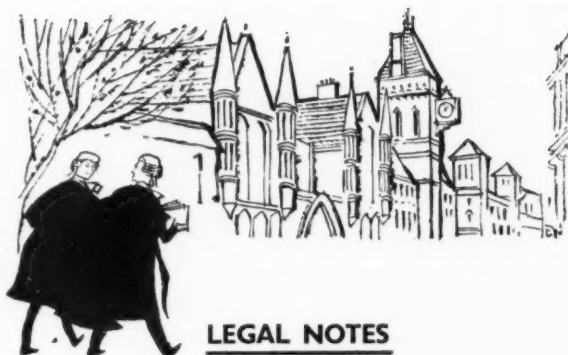
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Security Gazette



LEGAL NOTES

Compensating Victims of Violent Crimes

By Gerald R. Paling, C.B., C.B.E.

IN a memorandum on Penal Practice in a Changing Society which was presented to Parliament in 1959, it was suggested that any fundamental re-examination of penal methods must concern itself with the obligations of society and the offender to one another and also with the obligations of both to the victim. It was suggested that the obligation to the victim of crime rests primarily on the society which has failed to protect him against crime and alone can effectively compensate him.

In 1959 the Government decided to set up a working party of officials to examine in detail the proposal that there should be a scheme for the payment of compensation for victims of crimes of violence and to see whether, if that principle were accepted, a workable scheme could be devised.

The working party, being concerned with the practical problems involved in administering any scheme of compensation from public funds for the victims of crimes of violence, have come to the conclusion that there are only two possible schemes; one being a scheme for compensation by weekly payments on the basis of the Industrial Injuries Scheme, and the other in which the victim could claim a lump sum payment for damages from the State with recourse to the Courts in the case of dispute.

Both schemes raise a large number of practical difficulties, for it is obviously difficult to devise a plan which would neither exclude deserving cases from compensation nor provide it in cases in which payment from public funds would not be justified. These difficulties would clearly become acute where the offender was not brought to justice.

Though the working party was only concerned with the question of compensation to the victims of crimes of violence, it would seem that there is no more reason why these victims should be eligible for compensation than the victims of heartless frauds or other forms of crime. A scheme of universal compensation would undoubtedly involve unpredictable and unlimited commitments. Even a scheme restricted to the victims of violence raises formidable difficulties in the determination of who are and who are not entitled to compensation. These difficulties would be multiplied if the scheme were of general application.

Making the Criminal Pay

The working party in two places in their report point out that any scheme for effective compensation should be

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so framed that the offender could be required to pay either the whole or part of the compensation which was paid by the State to the victim of his offence. However, in the preface, which obviously was not prepared by the working party and for which the Home Secretary is responsible, the question is asked: "Is it right that the State should both punish him—for example, by imprisonment—for his offence and also assume responsibility for seeing that he accepts a liability to his victim which might well continue after his punishment has been completed?"

The first comment is that the State does not assume any responsibility for seeing that he accepts a liability to his victim for which, by common law, he is responsible. All that is suggested is that the State, having fixed the debt in terms of money, should make some effort to relieve the tax-payer of the burden of paying it. Obviously, however, the Home Office, disagreeing with the Working Party, does not think so, for in answering its own question, the preface continues: "This would appear to involve the simultaneous application of two distinct principles relating to the treatment of offenders—the principle of punishment by the State for an offence against the law, and the principle of requiring the offender to make full restitution for a wrong done to his victim. The alternative of regarding restitution as the true penalty for the wrong done by the offender and at the same time requiring him to undergo such training as might be thought likely to make him a better citizen would involve a fundamental re-thinking of our philosophy of penal treatment."

Educating by Penalty

If this nonsense is the true view of the Government on the general question of the treatment of offenders, it is clearly time that there was some fundamental re-thinking! Surely, to instill into the criminal the idea that he has to make some recompense to his victim should be part of the training to make him a better citizen. Far too long has the thug who commits violence been treated to training that has done little to make him a better citizen, and it is about time that there was some re-thinking, if only to the extent that he should be made to work and to work in the knowledge that he is doing something to recompense his innocent victim.

Of course, there are difficulties in any scheme in which the offender is required to make some form of restitution, but in my opinion the preface rates them much too highly when it talks of "very difficult questions of practice and of enforcement". Surely, making the offender work while he is in prison cannot be insurmountable. At any rate the working party did not think so.

Any scheme of compensation must include some system of making the offender pay, at any rate some of the compensation. Nowadays too many prisoners spend too much time in their cells. They should be made to work, and the fruits of their labours be devoted to reimbursing the State for payments made to their victims by way of compensation.

Public Want Restitution

Public opinion certainly favours some form of compensation, but no such scheme would be endorsed by the public if it did not include some method whereby the thug could be made to make some form of restitution to the taxpayer who has compensated his innocent victim.

It is much more difficult to frame an effective scheme of compensation. The working party points out many of them. What is meant by crimes of violence? In those involving the death of the victim it may well be necessary to provide for compensation to his dependants. Though some Road Traffic offences involve violence, they are not classified as crimes of violence, and the working party suggest that, as the victims of motor accidents are in any event provided for by the provisions of third party insur-

Cont. on p. 268

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SECURITY AT THE ADMIRALTY

Civil Lord's Promise in the Commons

REPLYING to questions in the House of Commons on 12th July, Mr. Ian Orr-Ewing, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said that the First Lord of the Admiralty hoped, before the House rose this summer, to announce the appointment of a new Chief of Security to his Department.

Mr. Lipton asked, in view of the urgent need for effective control of naval security, that the appointment of a competent person should be hastened. Would the Civil Lord see that it was not "just an ordinary civil servant or 'brass hat' on the verge of retirement", but someone who had experience of security methods?

Mr. Orr-Ewing said the First Lord was aware, as he was himself, of the need to have the best possible man for this very important job.

Mr. Dugdale asked whether the Minister was satisfied with the Admiralty's security arrangements, "in view of the fact that yet another Admiralty official had been arrested and, according to the Press, charged under the Official Secrets Act".

Mr. Orr-Ewing said he was not responsible for reports in the Press. But he could say that one report, that a security leakage involving top secret experimental work on nuclear-powered submarines was being investigated, was completely untrue and most of the statements in the rest of the article had no foundation.

M.P.s on the Spy Trials

Further attempts have been made to probe some of the inexplicable features of the security lapses behind the spy trials — for a variety of reasons with no marked success.

Thus, Mr. Paget, puzzled to know why the authorities at the Portland Naval Establishment had not been informed of the reasons for Houghton's recall from Poland, learned from the Civil Lord of the Admiralty that character defects, such as excessive drinking habits, would not at the material time have barred the man from employment in a non-secret job and would not necessarily have been reported. One also gathered from succeeding replies that greater emphasis on such weaknesses followed the report of the Committee of Privy Councillors on security matters after 1952.

Questions based on the Romer Committee's findings elicited assurances that certain inconsistencies between Government security policy and the security rules issued by the Admiralty in one particular — administrative arrangements for the handling of secret documents — had been removed by new instructions.

As to the inaction said to have followed earlier reports on Houghton's security risks, questions were repelled on the grounds that evidence given to the Romer Committee was given *in camera* and accepted as confidential; further, that they dealt with matters which were relevant to disciplinary action already in train.

Lieut.-Col. Cordeaux was unsuccessful when he sought to elicit from the Civil Lord of the Admiralty whether or not a statement in the summary of the Romer Report that the prisoner, Henry Houghton, was reported in 1954 to be taking secret papers out of the Portland establishment was true. Mr. Orr-Ewing declined, in reply, to elaborate on the summary report of the Committee's findings. He returned a similar answer to supplementary questions, saying it would be wrong to anticipate the outcome of disciplinary proceedings.

Mr. Lipton asked why it was taking the Admiralty so long to decide what it had to do. Mr. Orr-Ewing said it



IN PARLIAMENT

was only right that people who had been accused should have an opportunity to defend themselves and make counter-statements. He added that he hoped to make a statement on the matter in two or three weeks.

Safety of the Mails

The Assistant Postmaster-General, Miss Mervyn Pike, asked for the value of the registered mails stolen in the Brixton mail van raid, said that the precise value was not at that time known, but it was upwards of £6,500.

Told by the Minister that only one man, the driver, was in the van at the time, Mr. Lipton suggested that it would be an additional safety precaution, when valuable mail was being conveyed, to have at least two people in the van. In the case referred to, with six men attacking one, he did not have a chance.

Miss Pike said that in practice it had not been found that the presence of two men had necessarily been an additional security measure. In the last five years there had been 13 incidents involving mail vans in the London area. In seven of these there were two men in the van. It might well be that the best security measure was to fit devices they were now fixing on Post Office vans. The Postmaster-General was anxious to achieve the highest measure of security possible.

Mr. W. R. Williams asked whether, in view of the growing concern felt by the public generally, and especially by Post Office workers, about these recurring criminal attacks on the staff, the Postmaster-General was in consultation with the union primarily concerned, to see whether, at any rate in certain circumstances, it might be desirable to have more than one man on vans carrying important mails.

Miss Pike said the Postmaster-General was in consultation with the union and a meeting had been arranged.

16,000 Stolen Cars

Mr. Butler has told Mr. Owen in a written answer that 16,565 motor vehicles were stolen in England and Wales in 1960. Asked by Mr. Owen whether he would introduce legislation to make safety devices compulsory on all motor vehicles, Mr. Butler said it was primarily the responsibility of the owner to protect his vehicle against theft. The police were always ready to advise owners as to the precautions that could be taken but he found no sufficient grounds for legislation of the kind suggested.

Midlands Crime Wave

Following the disclosure of last year's rise in crime in the Midlands — the Birmingham Chief of Police's comment, as reported in the last issue of the *Gazette*, that offences committed by people out on bail showed complete

contempt for the law was among those quoted — the Home Secretary has been asked in the House of Commons for further details and comparable figures. Mr. Butler confirmed that the number of indictable offences known to the police in the Midlands generally increased in 1960 to a greater extent than in England and Wales as a whole. In Birmingham there was a 24 per cent increase. The corresponding increase for seven other large police divisions: Coventry, Derbyshire, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire, was 14 per cent, and for England and Wales as a whole 10.1 per cent.

Mr. Gurden, who had elicited this information, asked the Home Secretary to consider tackling the problem on a very much wider front than detection and detention. Could they not have, he asked, a national campaign for cleaning up places of entertainment and attack the matter on a national front?

Mr. Butler said he had already had conferences with representatives of the teachers, the churches and societies in the social field concerned in this matter. He hoped to follow up this initiative.

Mr. Paget asked were they not to draw the lesson that the policy of longer sentences was not only overcrowding the jails but proving singularly unsuccessful in preventing crime.

Mr. Butler said he would not like to give a full answer to that question then. He was contemplating a further statement on the subject.

Replying to another question, Mr. Butler told Mr. Gurden that Birmingham City Quarter Sessions sat in two or three courts as required and there appeared to be no shortage of these courts in Birmingham. As to the Street-field Committee's report on a Crown court in Birmingham, Mr. Butler said he accepted the main conclusions of the report. Certain discussions were proceeding about Birmingham and he preferred not to comment further at that stage.

Building Accidents

The increase of accidents in the building industry in 1960 was also a subject raised at question time with the Minister of Labour. Mr. Hare told Mr. Boyden that an analysis of the figures was to be published in September in the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Pressing for publication at once, Mr. Boyden asked if the Government were not concerned about the matter.

Mr. Hare said he had already expressed his great concern at the increase in accidents. It was because he wanted the matter to be considered thoroughly and to see that the work was not skimmed that a little extra time had been taken.

Mental Cases and Violence

Asked by Mr. Lipton what evidence he had that the release of mental patients under the 1959 Act had led to an increase of crimes of violence, the Home Secretary replied that the Act made ample provision for compulsory detention in hospital of the kind of mentally disordered persons who might be liable to commit offences if at large. He had no reason to think that the enactment had led to any increase of crimes of violence.

In a supplementary question to the Minister of Health on the same subject, Dr. Johnson suggested that the last thing that was desirable was to put the clock back in regard to the treatment of mental cases. He asked whether the Minister would not agree that it was necessary to carry public opinion with them in this matter and give reassurances in regard to the very small number of mental cases with potentialities for violence.

Mr. Enoch Powell agreed entirely with the objects of the questioner and said he was considering with the Home Secretary whether there was any way of getting information which would bear on this matter.

LEGAL NOTES, cont. from p. 265

ance, they should be excluded, but no reference is made to injuries caused by a motor car when the driver is uninsured. The crime of abortion is classified as one of violence, but I know of no case in which the victim of an abortion is entirely innocent. It is suggested that sexual offences should be within the category of violence, though many of them — such as sexual offences on girls between the ages of 13 and 16 — are committed with the consent of the victim. Rape may well be a crime of violence, but where the offender is not caught it will be very difficult to establish that there was no consent, for it is by no means unknown for a woman to allege rape when she fears that she may have become pregnant.

Obviously no scheme would obtain the approval of Parliament if a conviction was a condition precedent to the payment of compensation, but surely there could be no objection to a condition that the incident had been reported to the police.

"Victims" Are Not Always Innocent

Public sympathy is extended to an innocent victim of violence but a large number of victims cannot be described as entirely innocent. Quite apart from the incidence of provocation, I cannot imagine that a fight with knives between two criminals can result in an innocent victim. Therefore, not only must the circumstances of the crime, but also the character of the victim, be taken into account. Having pointed out a few of the inherent difficulties, there remains one factor of the utmost importance — namely, that the efficiency of the police in investigating crime must not be hampered, and thought must be given to the possibility of the authority investigating a claim for compensation being able to compel the police to disclose the contents of confidential documents, particularly in cases in which no criminal proceedings have been taken on the ground that the evidence obtained is not sufficient to justify an arrest.

Many difficulties have obviously to be overcome before a workable scheme can be put into operation, but whatever scheme, if any, is devised, surely public opinion will insist that the offender is, if possible, compelled to reimburse the State at any rate while he is in prison, as much of the compensation paid to his victim as it is possible for him to do.

The correct addresses for correspondence to the Industrial Police Association are as follows:

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i.e. the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire north of a line from Congleton to Sheffield.

To:

Mr. J. O'B. Jameson, Chairman, Industrial Police Association, North Western Region Branch, 23 Winchester Road, Salford, 6, Lancashire.

Application for membership to:

Mr. A. Parker, Hon. Secretary, Industrial Police Association, North Western Region Branch, 20 Balmoral Avenue, Leyland, Lancashire.

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To:

Mr. D. V. Young, M.B.E., Chairman, The Industrial Police Association, Midland Region Branch, 20 Wycome Road, Hall Green, Birmingham 28.

From: The London & South Eastern Region Branch

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Major A. Hughes, Chairman, Industrial Police Association, London & South Eastern Region Branch, Flat 3, 5 Westwood Hill, Sydenham, London, S.E.26.

Application for membership to:

Mr. L. Scott, Hon. Secretary, 5-6 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2.

INDUSTRIAL POLICE ASSOCIATION

Extension to South West Region Plans



Mr. J. M. C. Pugh

DETAILS were given in the July issue of the *Gazette* of steps being taken to launch a branch of the Association in the Southern Region. Now the time is approaching when yet another branch can be envisaged — in the South West.

For the convenience of members we are publishing a map of the country showing the distribution of the individual branches with those already in being suitably marked.

Membership of the Association in the South Western Region, i.e. the area covered by the counties of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, has increased and preliminary negotiations have, therefore, been commenced with a view to setting up a branch. The Council of the Midland Region Branch is very anxious to ensure that this new branch shall be as representative as possible of the industrial security profession in the South West, and for this reason an appeal is made to those members of the profession in the area who have not yet joined the Association to do so now.

Further details can easily be obtained from any of the following members:

Major L. J. Bartlett, Chief Security Officer, The Pressed Steel Co. Ltd., Swindon;

Mr. D. A. T. Trapp, Chief Security Officer, T. Wall & Sons Ltd., Barnwood Road, Gloucester;

Capt. John Taylor, Chief Security Officer, Messrs. Rotol Ltd., Cheltenham;

Mr. B. A. Moger, Chief Security Officer, Rank Precision Industries Ltd., Mitcheldean;

Major A. Clarke, Chief Security Officer, Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co. Ltd., Chippenham, Wiltshire;

Mr. J. A. S. Adolph, Chief Security Officer, Falmouth Docks & Engineering Co. Ltd., Falmouth, Cornwall;

Mr. H. S. Sargeant, Group Security Officer, The National Smelting Co. Ltd., Avonmouth, Bristol.

Application for membership forms can be obtained direct from Mr. D. V. Young, Chairman, The Industrial Police Association, Midland Region Branch, 20 Wycome Road, Hall Green, Birmingham 28.

MIDLAND REGION'S HONORARY SOLICITOR

The Council of the Midland Region Branch announces with much pleasure that Mr. J. M. C. Pugh, solicitor, of "Papermills", Wychbold, Nr. Droitwich, Worcs., has accepted an invitation to become its Honorary Solicitor in succession to his father, Mr. M. P. Pugh, D.S.O., M.C., who died recently.

Mr. Pugh, who was born in 1933, and educated at Dragon School, Oxford, and Bromsgrove School, was admitted a solicitor in 1957 and is now in practice in

Bromsgrove and Stourbridge. Mr. Pugh has always taken a very keen interest in the affairs of the Association and we are both delighted and proud to know that in accepting the appointment as Hon. Solicitor, he will be carrying out a wish only recently expressed by his father.

Midland Region A.G.M.

The Third Annual General Meeting of the Midland Region Branch will be held at the B.S.A. Old Club House, Golden Hillock Road, Small Heath, Birmingham, on Wednesday, 16th August, 1961, at 8 p.m. The meeting will be followed by an informal discussion on matters of general interest and common concern to members, and we hope that they will make a special effort to be present.

Members should note the correct addresses of the Association's Branches on the opposite page.



The progress in the formation of the Association on a national basis can be seen from this specially prepared map. The first Branch was created in the Midlands, then came Lancashire and Cheshire, and next London and S. Eastern Region.

MONTHLY DIARY

By Security Chief

Checking up on Prospective Employees Dealing with the Works' Pilferer

"£10,000 theft could have been prevented by the cost of a postage stamp," is a newspaper headline which should have caught the eye of the public instead of "Employee jailed for £10,000 theft."

THERE must literally be scores of cases on record of where a short letter covered by a threepenny postage stamp could have prevented thefts of both small and large amounts of cash. I mean, of course, by taking up a reference or writing to a former employer if only to verify previous employment.

Neither the newspaper headline nor the report of the proceedings gave any indication that the serious loss could have been prevented by an enquiry addressed to the accused's last place of employment.

"No Questions Asked"

In these days of full employment the desire to attract a prospective employee often leads to employment on a "no questions asked" basis. This happened in the case involving the prosecution of an employee for stealing over £10,000.

An individual obtained employment in the cashier's department of a small Midland factory with a substantial annual turnover. It was not long before that person, by reason of friendliness and personal qualities, had wormed himself into a position of trust. The managing director was elderly and only at his office for short periods, so he evolved what he thought was a good idea by providing a rubber stamp of his signature for use by his newly appointed accountant. The bank was requested to honour all cheques signed with the rubber stamped signature and by the accountant. It is, perhaps, not surprising that before long the accountant was drinking heavily and arriving and leaving work by a chauffeur-driven car. This went on for some time, long enough for the firm to lose a large amount of money. The arrest in this case was made when the accountant presented a cheque for £1,000 at the firm's bank signed with the rubber stamp and his own signature.

Readers will ask themselves why this case has been quoted. It is because if the references had been taken up it would have been found that two of the firms had never employed the accused and the third had dismissed him for dishonesty. In fact, he was serving a term of imprisonment during the time he was supposedly employed by one of the organisations named. The cost of a postage stamp or a telephone call in this case would have denied this individual the opportunity of stealing.

Essential to Check References

Only a few weeks ago yet another case was reported of a man being taken on in the wages department of another Midland firm. No enquiries were made of his previous employers and this time the firm never even bothered to check the individual's address. He was accepted for employment on face value and within a few days he walked out of his department with £2,500 in his pockets. He has not yet been traced, but it is now known that his address and the names of previous employers he supplied when engaged, were all fictitious.

From these two examples alone, it would seem that it is extremely unwise to employ any person in a position of trust where control of or access to cash is part of the job without making a prior check. Some employers excuse themselves by saying they always verify the particulars given by prospective staff employees but not so with day rate workers. My experience tells me that all employees, whether they be day workers or members of the staff who are in any way to have access to cash or valuable property, should at least have their addresses checked and previous employment confirmed.

The Pilferer: Compounding a Felony

During the Senior Security Officers course held in June at I.C.I., in Birmingham, one student raised the question of compounding a felony. A lecturer had described the function of disciplinary panels set up within a works to deal with employees accused of thefts whom management did not wish to prosecute in the Magistrate's Court. Such cases were all of a minor character and involved property of small value. The questioner suggested that management, by their action in refraining from launching proceedings were, in fact, compounding a felony.

The essential ingredient to be proved in the common law misdemeanour of compounding a felony is that agreement not to prosecute was made for advantage or reward. Merely to take back stolen goods is no offence unless some favour be shown to the thief. If, however, agreement is reached with a thief that no proceedings will be instituted providing he discloses the whereabouts of stolen property, then a misdemeanour has been committed.

Disciplinary Panels

In his description of the procedure laid down by his employers for dealing with petty pilferers, the lecturer explained that an accused is taken before his departmental manager who sits with the labour/welfare officer. The accused is

given the opportunity of nominating a friend or a workers' representative to be present. A panel having thus been formed it is the duty of the security officer to outline the case against the accused and to support what he says by calling witnesses. The accused may call witnesses or offer an explanation in person or through his representative. The panel will then consider the case and announce its verdict, but will not determine the punishment until it has discussed the matter with the security officer; this is done for one reason only, and is to ensure that a balanced punishment is inflicted. If this were not done, a repetition of a case which upset worker-management relationships some years ago could very easily come about.

Two identical cases of stealing firewood were discovered by the Police Department and the employees concerned were taken before their respective managers. One was given a verbal caution and the other was dismissed. Both men were of previously good character, were good workers, and each had seven years' service with the company. If the security officer at that time had had management's authority to advise on what sort of punishment had been given in the past, worker-management relationships would not have been ruptured. If, however, the security officer is of the opinion that the case is of a more serious nature warranting the institution of proceedings, then he ignores the formation of a panel and obtains consent from his director to hand the accused over to the police.

Offer no Reward or Advantage

This method of dealing with those committing crimes discovered by the security organisation has worked well for 14 years and providing no reward or advantage is promised to a thief during the investigation of a crime, then there is no reason why the lecturer and his employers should not continue the practice for another 14 years without fear of themselves being prosecuted for the common law misdemeanour of compounding a felony.

One important point the lecturer raised was that neither he nor his management ever questioned the right of the professional policeman to institute proceedings when a felony was discovered by him. All petty pilfering cases dealt with internally were those detected by the works' security officers and any coming to the knowledge of the professional policeman were left to him to decide on whether a prosecution should be initiated.

QUOTE ON LIFE IN 1961

Judge O. Temple-Morris, Q.C., chairman of Monmouthshire Quarter Sessions, addressing Monmouthshire magistrates at Newport, said:

"It is a very alarming thing to have to say, but in 1961, whether we like it or not, the killer, the bandit and the highwayman are at large. This is a fact we have to admit. We cannot conceal it.

Book Review

MODERNISING MORIARTY

Moriarty's Police Law, 16th Edition. By W. J. Williams, O.B.E., LL.B.
(Butterworth: 16s. 6d.)

THIS—the 16th—is only the second edition of Moriarty's Police Law to appear without at least a preface from the hand of the author. Like its immediate predecessor, it is edited by Mr. W. J. Williams, the Chief Constable of Gwynedd, who has sought to do no more than bring the 15th edition up to date, more particularly by reference to the statutes passed and statutory instruments made since it was published in May, 1959.

He has been well advised to do so. The practitioner may be surprised that a law book which consists to such a large extent of statutory provisions without commentary or explanation should be so highly regarded as a textbook for the instruction of the police. The fact remains, however, that Moriarty is, and for a long time has been, so regarded and it must be considered an established work of instruction. It is well-designed, easy to read and easy to refer to; and the criminal law progresses in such a way that, when a satisfactory design has been achieved for a textbook, substantial reconstruction is neither necessary nor, indeed, very helpful.

Emphasis on Statute Law

The current edition follows, then, the familiar pattern and will be, as always, most welcome to those who rely on it. This welcome must, however, be qualified in two respects. The first relates to the emphasis given to statute, as distinct from case, law. Mr. Williams's tables list 27 Acts of Parliament as added since the last edition, but only three decisions of the courts, none of them (they are the decisions in *D.P.P. v. Roffey*, *Moore v. Gooderham*, and *R. v. Long*), perhaps cases that one would at first sight have thought particularly worthy of special mention.

One does not, of course, expect in a book of this kind the same balance as would be found in the practitioner's textbook: the practitioner, concerned chiefly with the presentation of a case in court, is more affected by the decisions of the courts than the police officer who, because his concern is with the day-to-day administration of the law, is very much affected by even minor amendments to statute law and statutory instruments.

Again, one would not in a book of this kind necessarily want the names of even the more important cases mentioned. It does, however, seem that their effect could with advantage be more fully noticed. For example, the treatment in the opening chapter of the law relating to malice in general (which has a faintly 19th century air to it) might usefully be modernised in the light of the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal in *R. v. Cunningham* (1957); and the decision of the House of Lords in *D.P.P. v. Smith* last year, whatever one may think of the principles under-

lying the rules of law stated in it, has at least made it possible to state the law of malice in its special relation to murder in a simple and intelligible form.

The second qualification arises partly from the rather austere nature of Moriarty and partly from the editor's view of his own function. There are, however, corresponding disadvantages. In particular, any misleading or inaccurate statement tends to survive from edition to edition, just because the work of the previous editor or even the author himself is not, it would seem, periodically revised.

Contempts and Mischiefs

Two examples may usefully be mentioned. First, the statement (on page 207) of the essence of contempt of court is misleading because it does not distinguish criminal contempts and civil contempts; and the Administration of Justice Act, 1960, provides at least a pretext for making that distinction clear now. Secondly, the reference to public mischief on page 214 ought to be modified in the light of what was said in *R. v. Newland* (1953); it is really insufficient to say that "a public mischief charge will be strengthened if conspiracy is also present"; the present position is that a conspiracy to effect a public mischief is indictable, but it is not the practice to prosecute for effecting a public mischief simpliciter. In addition, the editor could, with advantage, look again at the references to *Stirland v. D.P.P.* (on page 75), *Andrews v. D.P.P.* (on page 98), and the sentence for capital murder (on page 99).

Time for Closer Scrutiny

These are only minor blemishes on points which are little more than matters of detail and they should not be regarded as detracting in any substantial degree from the great merits of Moriarty. Certainly, they do not indicate that the present edition fails, where previous editions succeeded, in achieving the author's purpose. They are, however, sufficiently numerous to suggest that the time has come for a close scrutiny of the older material in the book. So far as the new material is concerned (the bulk of it comprises the substitution of references to the Road Traffic Act, 1960, for references to the enactments consolidated by that Act) the only point that seems worthy of mention is the reference to Section 4(2) of the Obscene Publications Act, 1959. That provision, which is declaratory in form, makes expert evidence of the literary and other merits of a book admissible where the defence is raised that publication was in the public interest. The reference to that provision in Moriarty (page 80) conveys the impression that such evidence is admissible on the question whether the work is obscene and irrespective, therefore, of the nature of the defence.

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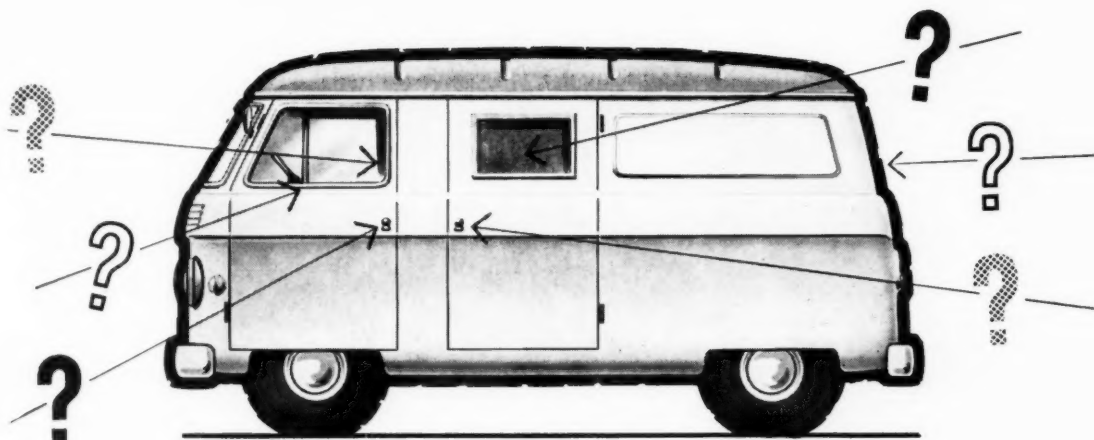
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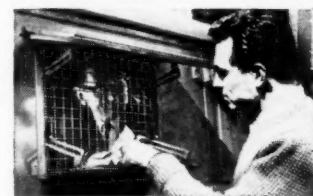
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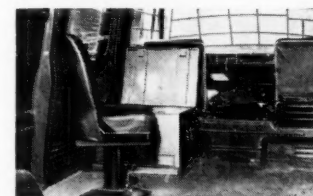
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